

A
MEMORIAL
FOR THE
LEARNED:
OR,

MISCELLANY of choice Collecti-
ons from most Eminent Authors.

IN
History, & Physick, and
Philosophy, & Heraldry.

By J. D. Gent.

Ex paucis plurima concipit Ingenium.

A.

Licensed.

20 36

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MEMORIAL

FOR THE

REAR

OF



and

By R. D. Carr

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To the Right Honourable

HENRY

Lord GREY,

BARON OF

RUTHYN, &c.

My Lord,

THE ensuing Treatise
being sent me from a
conceal'd Author, with
permission to make it publick,
I soon had my Opinion of it con-
firm'd by better Judgments; that
as it discover'd vast labour in the
Compiling, so it would prove
of equal Use and Advantage to

MEMORIAL

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REAR



By N. D. G.

For the purpose of the collection

Library

1790

Printed by J. Smith, at the British Museum

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The Epistle Dedicatory.

the Reader. Hereupon I found a double Care incumbent upon me, both to secure it from Errors of the Press, and procure its Recommendation to the World, by the Patronage of some Honourable Person, which the Author's Modesty has render'd more needful. Whither therefore should I betake my self for protection of this Performance, but where Ingenuity and Generosity are united; and where is this Union more illustrious than in your Lordship, who are blest with such Endowments of Art and Nature, as even adorn your Quality, and bring access of Honour to your Family, already famous for a long Race of Ancestors. This were a sufficient Glory, when your Lordship had arriv'd to years of perfection; but your early Genius disdains the slow-

The Epistle Dedicatory.

flower methods of Time , and makes you mature in Knowledge in the blossom of your Age. Beside the sweetness of Disposition and acquaintance with the Muses, your Lordship has already brought home the Improvement of Travel, to that eminent degree , as must soon render you an Ornament to our Court, and Blessing to our Countrey. *Illud demùm absolutum esse Ingenium quod ad Rempublicam simulq; scientias factum sit.* This, in the opinion of Barclay, is the Perfection of a Gentleman , and a Character whereof your Lordship has already given signal Instances. It must never be forgotten , how early your Lordship (like another *Scipio*) was concern'd for the Publick , and (in our late Trouble) with generous Loyalty raised a Troop of Horse

The Epistle Dedicatory.

for his Majesties and your Coun-
tries Service. This single Spe-
cimen were enough to create
that vast Expectation, which
your Lordship will questionless
make good. Wherefore that
the present Age may long enjoy
your Vertues and Accomplish-
ments, and Posterity your Ex-
ample, is the zealous Prayer
of

My Lord,

Your Lordships most devoted

humble Servant,

N. Tate.

The Author's

P R E F A C E.

TH E true design of a Preface
(according to my Apprehension)
being to explain the meaning of the Title,
and to give the Reader a more copious
Notion of the ensuing Treatise, with its
Design, I must first tell you, why we call
this, A Memorial for the Learn'd. A
Memorial implies something that re-
minds us of what we have known before ;
but the Memory has almost lost it, or some
part of it, which makes our Notion im-
perfect, till it be recollected by this means.
And by A Memorial for the Learn'd,
we mean, a succinēt Account of those
things, wherewith the studious have been
unacquainted by large and learned Tracts,
which being apt to be forgotten, are pre-
sently remitted to memory by this small
Treatise. The Propriety therefore of
this part of our Title, I suppose no body
will deny. As to the Books we have cho-
sen to epitomize, they are certainly the
A 4 best

The Table.

best that could be thought on; the fame of whose Authors will certainly remain to the Worlds Nè plus ultra. It remains therefore, that we acquaint you with our Proceedings, and justifie our Method.

First then, You have a short Memorial of English History, beginning before the Invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar, and from thence continued to September, 1682. wherein you have, The Length and Breadth of England; an Account of its first Inhabitants; the Romans Invasion of it; its Division into Parishes; the Dane and Saxon Invasions; the Foundation of Universities and Colledges; with all remarkable Passages before the Conquest: And from thence an Account of the Life and Death of each King; his most notable Acts, Coronation, Heirs and Issues, to the Death of King Charles the Second, of ever blessed memory; abstracted from the best Chronicles, and from thence continued, with the notable Passages of our present blessed Monarch's Reign, till the beginning of September, 1685.

Secondly, You have a Collection of the most remarkable Occurrences, Adventures, notable Exploits, and wonderful Casualties, in Sir Richard Baker's Chronicle,
dis-

The Table.

discoursed with all possible Brevity. So that having had the material Remarks of a Chronicle before, Both together make One perfect; whereby you have in this small Treatise, what is most worthy notice in the largest Volumes.

Thirdly, You have an Epitome of the most eminent Lord Bacon's Works; being Abstracts from his History of Life and Death; the length and shortness of Life in living Creatures; length of Life in Man; Medicines for long Life, and the Porches of Death: In all which, we have scarce omitted any thing, though expressed here with much Brevity. We then descend to his Centuries; wherein there is much curious Learning, but most part fit only for Chymists and Physicians, that dive into the most hidden Secrets of Nature. Those Experiments that are either pleasant, or practicable, or of use, we have taken; wherein are many admirable Curiosities of Nature, especially fit for Countrey-Gentlemen to practise, and others to discourse of.

Fourthly, You have the Epitome of Vulgar Errors; wherein we found a vast number, such as are most worthy Notice, or not publickly known. All which things our Author has handled with so curious a Pen,

The Preface.

Pen, that every Sentence carries with it something that is extraordinary. Wherefore we have all along followed his Sayl as close as we could, omitting (to the best of our judgment) nothing that is remarkable or pleasant.

Fifthly, *An Abridgment of Honour*; wherein you have, first, *The Priviledges due to Gentility*; and afterwards all the several *Titles of Honour*, and *Priviledges due to the female Sex*; and lastly, *the Precedence amongst the Nobility and Peers of the Land, with their Issues*; extracted chiefly from *Carter's Analysis of Honour*, and other *Treatises on that Subject*. Wherefore this *Compendium*, if truly look'd into, we question not, but the ingenious Reader will find it to answer its proposed Ends, in being a *Memorial for the Learn'd, or Miscellany of Learnings most useful Parts*. And that it may accordingly prove of Advantage to all that peruse it, is the only Hope and Aim of him, who will ever endeavour to prove himself, (as every Man ought)

A true Servant

of his Countrey,

J. D.

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A N

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A short
MEMORIAL
OF
English History,

*Beginning before the Invasion of
Britain by Julius Cæsar, and
from thence continued to the year
1686.*

BRITAIN.

THE length of *Britain*, from Length and
the *Lizard*-point Southward, in breadth of
Cornwal, to the *Straithy*-head in *Britain*.
Scotland, containeth 624 miles:
The breadth, from the *Lands*-
end in *Cornwal* in the West, unto the Island
Tenet in the East, containeth 340 miles.

A Place so well stored with all necessary
Commodities for this Life, that our English
Lucan thus sings;

A Memorial for the Learned.

*The fairest Land, that from her thrusts the rest,
As if she cared not for the World beside ;
A World within her self with Wonders blest.*

Length and
breadth of
England.

England's Dimension in length, from *Barwick* to the *Lands-end*, is 386 miles: In breadth, from *Sandwich* to the *Lands-end*, 279. In compass, about 1300 miles.

The first In-
habitants.

The first Inhabitants of this Island were derived from the *Gauls*, and anciently few, and those of the better sort only did wear any sort of *Cloathing*.

Their Wives.

Their Wives were 10 or 12, which they held common amongst Parents and Brethren; yet was the Issue reputed his only, who first married the Mother when she was a Maid.

A valiant
Queen.

It is observable in the time of the *Romans*, of one *Boadicea*, Queen to *Pratiosagus*, after her Husband's Death receiving Incivilities from the *Romans*, opposed her self against them, and in one Battel slew 80000 of them, and got several other great Victories; but at length she was vanquished in Battel; when rather than live subject to her Foes, she poysoned her self.

The *Romans* were opposed 100 years; nor were the *Britains* then subdued but by their own Divisions.

Romans first
entered *Britain*.

An. Mun. 3913. *Julius Caesar* first took Footing in *Britain* about *Deal*; before *Christ* 54.

In the year of Redemption 67. *Domitianus Nero* reigning the 6th. Emperor, *Joseph* of *Ari-*

A Memorial for the Learned.

3

Arimathea was sent by *Philip* the Apostle, to plant the Gospel in *Britain*, who laid the foundation of the Christian Faith at a Place then called *Avalon*, now *Glastenbury*, where he died, and was buried.

First Preacher
of the Gospel
in *Britain*.

A. D. 181. *Aurelius Commodus* being Emperor, was the Christian Faith in *Britain* first professed by publick Authority under King *Lucius*, the first Christian King in the World.

The first pub-
lick profession
thereof.

After 500 years that the *Romans* had sway'd in *Britain*, they took their final farewell of it, A. D. 446.

Romans De-
parture.

450.

In this year the *Saxons* were call'd in, under the Conduct of *Hengist* and *Horsa*; they came 9000. with their Wives and Children, to assist the *Britains* against the *Scots*, which succeeded. *Hengist* afterwards inviting *Vortigern* (a *British* King) to a Feast, marry'd his fair Daughter *Rowenna* to him: Upon which *Hengist* aspired to make this Island his Inheritance, sending for greater Forces over hither; but by the *Britains* are defeated in three set Battels, in the last whereof the *Saxons* were forced to flee *England*. However by the Practices of *Rowenna*, and relying on his Son *Vortigern's* Love, *Hengist* once more comes over to *England*, but pretends only to fetch away his Daughter, and on pretence of friendly Conference, appoints a Meeting on *Salisbury-Plain*: The well-meaning *Britains* came unarmed, according to Agreement; but the fraudulent *Saxons*, with Skeans under their Cassocks, with which they set

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upon the *Britains*, at a Watch-word killing 3, or as some say, 500 of the Nobility, taking the King Prisoner.

Aurelius Ambrosius. *Aurelius Ambrosius*, a Roman born, but well affected to the *Britains*, arrives to their Relief.

Uter. To him succeeded *Uter* (his Brother, or as others say, a *Britain*) surnamed *Pendragon*, from his Banner, on which was a golden Dragon's Head, which to this day, in our *English* Camps, is the imperial Standard.

King Arthur. To him succeeded his valiant Son *Arthur*. Amongst other famous Acts, he instituted the Order of the Knights of the round Table, to prevent Disputes of Precedence.

Constantine. To him succeeded *Constantine*; and then *Aurelius Conanus*, Nephew to *Arthur*; then *Caractacus*; and then *Cadwallar*, in whose time the Doctrine of *Mahomet* was broached in the East; a Famine happening, that drove *Cadwallar* over to *France* to his Cousin *Alan*. The *Saxons* taking advantage thereof, came over in great swarms, and possessed themselves of the whole Island.

Saxon Invasion. The first Kingdom of the *Saxons* begun by *Hengist*, in the year 455, containing all *Kent*, and continued 372 years, during the Reign of 17 Kings.

Heptarchy. The second Kingdom of the *Heptarchy* was of the South *Saxons*, begun by *Ella*, in the year 488, containing all *Suffex*, and continued 435 years, under five Kings Reigns successive.

The

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The third Kingdom of the Heptarchy was of the *West-Saxons*, begun by *Credric*, in the year 519. containing *Cornwal*, *Devonshire*, *Somersetshire*, *Wiltshire*, *Hampshire*, *Barkshire*, and continued 561 years, during the Reigns of 19 Kings. Third.

The fourth Kingdom of the Heptarchy was of the *East-Saxons*, began by *Erchenwyn*, in the year 527. containing *Essex* and *Middlesex*, and continued 281 years, during the Reigns of 14 Kings. Fourth.

The fifth Kingdom was of *Northumberland*, so called because it lay North of the River *Humber*, began by *Ella* and *Ina*, in the year 547. containing *Yorkshire*, *Durham*, *Lancashire*, *Westmorland*, *Cumberland*, and *Northumberland*, continued 370 years, during the Reigns of 23 Kings. Fifth.

The sixth Kingdom was of *Mercia*, and began in *Crida*, in the year 522. containing *Huntington*, *Rutland*, *Lincoln*, *Nottingham*, *Warwickshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Northampton*, *Derby*, *Oxfordshire*, *Cheshire*, *Shropshire*, *Gloucestershire*, *Staffordshire*, *Buckinghamshire*, *Bedfordshire*, *Hartfordshire*, and continued 222 years, during the Reigns of 20 Kings. Sixth.

The seventh Kingdom was of the *East-Angles*, and began by *Uffa*, in the year 575. containing *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridgeshire*, and the Isle of *Ely*: continued 353 years, under the Reigns of 15 Kings. Seventh.

The *Saxon* Kings striving with each other for Sovereignty, gained upon each other, till at last in the year 818. *Ecbert*, King of the *West-Saxons*, reduced them all

This Isle first
call'd *England*,
and why.

under subjection, causing all the South of the Island to be call'd *England*, according to the *Angles*, from whom himself came, after whom they were no longer properly call'd *Saxon* Kings, but Kings of *England*. Then ensued the Race of *Saxon* Kings, who reigned sole Kings of this Island : The first whereof was *Egbert* ; the second *Ethelwolp* ; the third *Ethelbald* ; the fourth *Ethelbert*, in whose time the *Danes* first invaded *England*.

Danes first in-
vade *England*.

Ethelbald marry'd *Judith* incestuously, the Widow of his Father ; from this *Judith*, afterwards marry'd to the Earl of *Flanders*, after divers Descents, came *Maud*, the Wife of *William* the Conqueror, from whom are descended all our *English* Kings ever since.

Oswald's-tree,
whence na-
med.

Oswald's-tree in *Shropshire* was so called from *Oswald*, a very godly Christian King, who reigned the fifth over the *Deira*, A. D. 633. and was there slain by *Penda*, King of *Mercia*, who tore his Body piece-meal.

His Charity to
the Poor.

This *Oswald* being at Dinner upon *Easter*-day, hearing of a great company of Poor in the Street that asked Alms of him, he commanded the Meat, prepared for his own Table, to be carried to them, and brake a silver Platter to pieces, and sent it amongst them.

England divi-
ded into Pa-
rishes.

An. Dom. 636. *Honorius*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, first divided *England* into Pa-
rishes.

The *Danes* in-
vade *England*.

A. D. 866. the *Danes* made the first great Invasion of *England*, under the Command of those cruel Captains, *Inguar* and *Habba*, who

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who burnt down the City of *York*, and at last kill'd King *Ethelred* in a pitcht Battel, who was then King of *England*.

It is said, that King *Elfred* of *England*,
A. D. 872. founded the University of Ox-
ford, and therein *Univerſity-Colledge*.

872.

The Univerſity of Oxford
founded,

Baliol Colledge was founded, by *John Baliol*, King of the *Scots*, *A. D.* 1263.

Merton Colledge, by *Walter de Merton*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, 1274.

Exeter Colledge, by *Stapleton*, Bishop of *Exeter*, 1316.

Oriel Colledge, by King *Edward* the II.
1327.

Queens Colledge, by *Eglesfield*, Chaplain to Queen *Philip*, Wife to *Edward* the III.
1340.

New Colledge, by *William* of *Wickam*, Bishop of *Wincheſter*, 1379.

Lincoln Colledge, by *Rich. Flemming*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, 1420.

All-ſouls, by *H. Chicheley*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, 1437.

Magdalen, by *W. Winiflet*, Bishop of *Wincheſter*, 1459.

Brazen-noſe Colledge, by *W. Smith*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, 1513. but finiſhed by *R. Sutton*.

Corpus Chriſti, by *R. Fox*, Bishop of *Wincheſter*, 1516.

Chriſt-Church, begun by Cardinal *Wolſey*, 1546. and by King *Henry* the Eighth ordained the Cathedral Church of the See of *Oxford*.

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Trinity, by *T. Hatfield*, Bishop of *Durham*, 1518.

St. John's, by *H. Chicheley*, Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, 1437.

Jesus College, by *Dr. Hugh Price*, 1562.

Wadham, by *Nich. Wadham*, 1613.

Cambridge
Founded.

Some report that *Cambridge* was built by *Cantabar*, a *Spaniard*, 375 years before *Christ*. But as some contend, *Cambridge* began not to be an *University*, till *Hugh Balsham*, Bishop of *Ely*, founded the College of *Peter-House*, in *A. D.* 1256.

Clare-Hall, by *Eliz. de Bourgo*, Countess of *Clare*, 1347.

Pembroke-Hall, by *Mary*, Widow to the Earl of *Pembroke*, 1347.

Corpus Christi College, by the *Aldermen*, 1351.

Trinity College, by *Dr W. Bateman*, 1353.

Gonvil College, by *Edm. de Gonvil*, 1353.

Repaired by *J. Caius*, Dr. of *Physick*, 1557.

Kings College, by *King Henry the Sixth*, 1441.

Queens College, by *Margaret* his Wife, in the same Year.

Katharine-Hall, by *R. Woodlark*, Provost of *Kings College*, 1475.

Jesus College, by *J. Alcock*, Bishop of *Ely*, 1497.

Christ's College, by *Mar.* Countess of *Derby*, where the College of *Gods House* stood, 1505.

St. John's College, by the same, 1508.

Magdalen College, by *T. Audley*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, 1542.

Trinity

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Trinity College, by *Henry the Eighth*,
1546.

Emmanuel College, by *Sir Walter Mildmay*, 1584.

Sidney Sussex College, by *Frances, Countess of Sussex*, Daughter of *Sir William Sidney*, 1598.

There is a story of King *Edward* the Confessor, that as he lay in his Bed in an Afternoon with his Curtains drawn, a Courtier came into his Chamber, where finding the Kings Casket open (which *Hugoline* his Chamberlain had forgot to shut) he took out as much Coin as he could conveniently carry, and went away; and came again a second, and a third time; when the King spake to him, and bad him speedily be packing whilest he was well, for if *Hugoline* should take him, he should not only lose all he had, but stretch an Halter: And when *Hugoline* came, and missing it, was troubled, the King said, be not troubled, for the man that had it, hath more need of it than we have.

He Reigned
A. D. 1042.

This King *Edward* was the first that cured the Kings-Evil.

The Kings-
Evil first
Cured.

Earl Godwin (whose Daughter this King married) took Bread and eat it, in witness that he was not guilty of the death of Prince *Alfred*; but as soon as he had received the Bread, he was choaked at the Table before the King at *Windfor*.

A dreadful
Example.

A.D. 1066. *WILLIAM* the Conquerour, was the base Son to *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*. He began his Reign *Octob.* 14th. *A. D.* 1066. He was very cruel to the *English*, and took part of every mans Estate, and also exacted very great Taxes. He died at *Roan* in *Normandy*, *A. D.* 1087. forsaken of all his Courtiers: his Body was left unburied, till one *Harluims*, a poor Country Knight, at his own charge conveyed it to *Caen*. His Issue were, *Robert*, *Richard*, *William*, *Henry*, and six Daughters.

In his time it was decreed at *Rome*, That the See of *York* should be stiled *Primas Angliae*; and that of *Canterbury*, *Primas totius Angliae*.

First use of
sealing Bonds.

The setting Seals to Bonds and Writings was now first used in *England*, there being before only Witnesses to them.

A.D. 1087. *WILLIAM*, Sirnamed *Rufus*, though not eldest Brother, gained the voices of the Council, and was Crowned *A. D.* 1087.

This King fairly promised to abolish the over-hard Laws made by his Father.

The Church
Rights sold.

He set to Sale the Rights of the Church, preferring those therein that would give the most. He was wont to say, that Christs Bread was sweet, dainty, and most delicate for Kings.

When Duke *Robert* had mortgaged *Normandy* to him, hearing, as he sat at meat, the *Main* in *Normandy* was straitly Besieged, and his Subjects distressed, he swore
his

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II

his wonted Oath, By *St. Luke's Face*, that he would not turn his back till he was with them; and thereupon commanded the Wall of the House to be broke down, that he might go the next way, leaving orders for his Nobles to follow him; but the Winds being contrary, and the Seas raging, his Pilot desired him to stay, till they were appeased; to whom the King said, Hast thou ever heard that a King hath been drowned? Therefore hoise up thy Sails, I charge thee, and be gone: Which accordingly being done, the King making such haste, relieved the City, before it was expected, and settled all things in a short time; and being returned into *England*, as he was Hunting in *New Forest*, Sir *Walter Tyrrel*, a *French Knight*, shooting at a Stag, the Arrow glanc'd against a Tree, and struck the King into the Breast, with which he immediately died, *August 1. A. D. 1100.* His Expedition into *Normandy.* His Death.

His Body, laid in a *Colliers Cart*, was drawn with one poor *Jade*, till the Cart broke, where for a while the Corps was laid in the dirt; but afterwards was conveyed to *Winchester*, and there buried in *Burial.* the Cathedral Church.

There did several strange Wonders happen in this Kings Reign; as Earthquakes, Blazing-stars, and the like.

HENRY, for his Learning stiled *Beau-clerk*, promising many good things, was with the general liking of the People Crowned at *Westminster*, in *A. D. 1100.* He

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He constituted many good Laws, and rejected those that were formerly too severe, by which he wholly gained the hearts of the People.

Robert being returned from the Holy Land, claimed the Kingdom; but at length the difference between these two Brethren was reconciled, on these terms: That *Henry* should enjoy the Crown during his life, paying to *Robert* 3000 Marks by the year.

His Death.

After this King had taken pleasure in Hunting in *Normandy*, he made a great repast of Lampreys, upon which he fell exceeding sick, and after seven days sickness, died, *A. D.* 1135. at the Town of *St. Denis*. His Body was brought to *Reading*, and there buried in the Abbey which himself had founded.

His Issue.

Besides his Lawful Issue, *William* and *Maud*, he is said to have had fourteen illegitimate.

In the Year 1111. at *Dunmow* in *Essex*, the Lady *Juga* Founded a Priory for black Nuns, which afterwards became a House of Monks; who ('tis said) did allow a Gammon of Bacon to such married couples, as repented not of their bargain a year and a day after their Marriage, nor made any Nuptial transgression in word or deed. This they were to make a solemn Oath of.

A. D. 1135.

STEPHEN, Earl of *Blois*, Son to *Adelicia*, Daughter to the Conquerour, was admitted King, by the working of his Brother *Henry*, Bishop of *Winchester*; but chiefly through

through the means of *Hugh Bigot*, who took this Oath, That King *Henry* upon his Death-bed had dis-inherited his Daughter, and appointed *Stephen* to succeed him. He was Crowned at *Westminster* on St. *Stephen's* day, in A. D. 1135.

His entrance was peaceable, but by little and little civil discords increased, with which, and the incursions of the *Welsh*, *Scots*, and *Maud* the Empress, he was continually disturbed.

He was a very valiant King, as was shewn His Valour. by his encounter with *Robert*, Earl of *Gloucester*, and *Ranulph*, Earl of *Chester*: where after a long Fight, his Horse and Foot flying, and leaving him almost alone, he, with his Battle-Ax, drove back whole Troops assailing him, with an undaunted courage, till his Battle-Ax broke; and after that, till his Sword flew in pieces; but was knock'd down and taken, and carried to the Empress. So the Empress for a while ruled all; but *Stephen*, by the diligence of the Bishop of *Winchester*, after a while gained it again.

He died at *Dover*, being troubled with His Death. the Illiac Passion and the Hemorrhoids, A. D. 1154. and was buried at *Feverham* in *Kent*.

He had Issue, *Baldwin*, *Eustace*, *William*, Issue. *Maud*, *Mary*.

HENRY the Second *Plantagenet*, the A. D. 1154. Son of *Maud*, and Earl *Geoffrey* of *Anjou*, was Crowned at *Westminster*.

This

A Memorial for the Learned.

An Example
of true Loy-
alty.

This King went in Person against Lord *Hugh de Mortimer*, and other Rebels, where in the Siege of *Bridgenorth* he had been shot with an Arrow, had not *Hubert de St. Clare* interposed, and took the Arrow in his own bosom.

Tho. Becket, Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, made great disturbances in this Kings Reign, he was at last murdered in the Cathedral at *Canterbury*, and this was his Epitaph:

*Quis moritur? Præsul. Cur? Pro grege. Qua-
liter? Ense.
Quando? Natali. Quis locus? Ara Dei.*

Ireland con-
quered.

This King effected the Conquest of *Ireland*, and reformed the *Irish Church*.

This Kings Queen *Eleanor* and his Sons rose in Rebellions against him, and were assisted by the *French* and *Scotch Kings*, but he overcame them all.

His Death.

He died in the Church at *Chinon*, A. D. 1189. and was buried at *Font Everard*.

Issue.

His Issue were, *William*, *Henry*, *Richard*, *Jeoffrey*, *Philip*, *John*, *Maud*, and *Eleanor*.

Rosamond.

He had to his Concubine fair *Rosamond*, who was poisoned by the Queen in her Labyrinth at *Woodstock*, which the King had built for her. She had this Epitaph upon her Tomb;

*Hic jacet in Tumba Rosamundi, non rosa munda,
Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet.*

England di-
vided into
Circuits,

King *Henry* divided *England* into Circuits,

appointing that two of his Judges should twice in a year, in each Circuit, administer Justice.

In the beginning of his Reign, one Nicholas Breakspear, an English-man, was elected Pope, by the name of Adrian the IV. An English man elected Pope.

RICHARD, from his exceeding Valour, surnamed *Cœur de Lion*, was Crowned at Westminster. A.D. 1189.

He spent great time in the Wars at the Holy Land, where he did many noble exploits; and as he was going, conquered Cyprus, where he solemnly took to Wife his beloved Lady Berengaria.

He died of the wound of an Arrow, received at the Siege of the Castle of Chalus, belonging to the Viscount of Limoges, April 6th. 1199. and was buried at Charron. His Death.

In the first year of his Reign he appointed Henry Fitz-Alwin to be the first Lord Mayor of London, being formerly governed by Portgraves. First Lord Mayor.

Now lived Robin Hood and Little John.

JOHN, by the assistance of his Mother Eleanor, was by the great Council of the Realm admitted King, and was Crowned at Westminster. His Reign throughout was attended with great Troubles; either with the King of France, Scotland, or by Rebellion of his own Subjects. A.D. 1199.

He was at last poisoned at Swinshed Abbey by an envenomed Cup, presented to him by a Monk, tasting first thereof himself, His Death.

so becoming the wicked Instrument of his own and Sovereign's death, *Octob. 19. 1216.* He was buried at *Worcester.*

Issue. His Issue were, *Henry, Richard, Joan, Eleanor, and Isabel.*

Example. Now lived one *Simon Thurvey*, who for his Pride in Learning, especially for his Blasphemies against *Moses* and *Christ*, became so utterly ignorant, that he could hardly read a letter in a Book.

A.D. 1216. *HENRY* the Third, at about ten years of Age was Crowned King the ninth day after his Father King *John's* decease: The Noble Earl of *Pembroke* being by common consent of Peers and Prelates, constituted Guardian of him during his Non-age.

His Troubles. This King was almost always at dissension with his Barons.

His Losses. He lost all his Rights beyond the Seas to the *French King.*

The number of Students now at Oxford. There were now at *Oxford* 15000 Students, whose names were in the *Mettrication Book.*

After he had gone through very many troubles, he fell grievously sick at the Abbey of *St. Edmund* in *Suffolk*, and there died.

His Death and Issue. *A. D. 1272.* whose Issue was, *Edward, Edmund, Richard, John, William, Henry, Margaret, Beatrice, and Catharine.*

The building of Salisbury Church. *Richard Beor*, then Bishop of *Salum*, built that stately Church at *Salisbury*, which hath in it as many Windows as are days in the year, as many Marble Pillars as hours, as many Doors as Months.

Magna Charta, containing the sum of *Magna Charta* all the written Laws of *England*, was first instituted in the ninth year of his Reign.

EDWARD the First, surnamed *Long-shanks*, at his Fathers Death was employed in the Holy Wars, where he behaved himself very valiantly. He grieved much at his Fathers death. At his arrival into *England*, he was most joyfully welcomed, and with his dearest *Eleanor* was Crowned at *Westminster*. A.D. 1272.

The first of this Kings exploits, was the subduing of *Wales*, and made his Son *Edward*, born at *Caernarwan*, Prince thereof.

He was mighty indefatigable and successful in all his exploits. He brought *Scotland* wholly in subjection, and was ever very well beloved of his Subjects. *Scotland* sub-
jected.

This Heroick King died of a Dysentery at *Burgh upon Sands*, A. D. 1307. and was buried at *Westminster*. His Death.

His Issue were, *John*, *Henry*, *Alphonso* (who died before him) *Edward*, *Thomas*, *Edmund*, and ten Daughters. Issue.

EDWARD, called *Caernarwan*, so soon as his Father was dead, repealed *Pierce Gaveston*, who in his Fathers time, for abusing the Prince's years with wicked vanities, by common Decree was banished. A.D. 1307.

He sailed into *France*, where at *Bolein* he was married to young *Isabella*, Daughter to *Philip* the Fair.

His Dissensi-
ons, with the
Death of Ga-
veston.

This *Garveston* forementioned caused many dissensions, being a very debauched man, and the King wholly ruled by him. He was thrice banished by Parliament, the King still re-calling him; but at last was Beheaded at *Warwick Castle*, by *Guy Earl of Warwick*, as an open Traytor to the Kingdom, which caused a lasting hatred between the King and Nobles.

The English
beaten by the
Scots.

This opportunity *Bruce*, King of *Scotland*, took to set his Kingdom at liberty; and at *Bannoxburn* gave King *Edward* the greatest overthrow that ever they gave the English, and gained great spoils, the English coming as for a Triumph, having adorned themselves with all sorts of riches, whereon the Scots made these Rhymes,

*Long Beards, heartless, painted Hoods, witless,
Gay Coats, graceless, make England thrifless.*

The Spencers
advanced.

Then in *Pierce Garveston's* place the King advanced the *Spencers*, Father and Son, whose intolerable insolences seemed to exceed the others, and caused more Civil Dissensions, and Civil Wars, in which, One Earl and fourteen Lords suffered death. After which, the *Spencers* behaved themselves so exceeding Lordly, that the Queen and discontented Nobles resolve to clear the World of them; and the King found but few Friends, because of the Mortal hatred that the People generally did bear to the *Spencers*; so that his part proving the weaker, *Spencer* the elder was taken at the
Siege

Siege of *Bristol*, and there cut-up alive, and quartered. The younger was taken with the King at the Abby of *Neath* in *Wales*; which *Spencer* was ignominiously hanged. The distressed King being now shut up in Prison, at last yielded to resign the Crown to his Son *Edward*; whereupon Sir *William Trussel*, in behalf of the whole Realm, renounc'd all Allegiance to him, *A. D.* 1327. His Issue were, *Edward*, *John*, *Joan*, and *Eleanor*.

The death of the *Spencers*.

The resignation of his Crown.

His Issue.

EDWARD the Third was Crowned *A.D.* 1327. upon *Candlemas-day*. Soon after, *Tho. de Gourney*, and *John Mattrevvers* conveyed the old King from *Kenelworth* to *Berkley Castle*, and there Murdered him, by running a burning Spit into his Body, as he was easing Nature, *Sept.* 22. 1327. His Body was buried at *Gloucester*. To animate these Regicides, *Adam de Torleton*, Bishop of *Hereford*, sent them this ambiguous Phrase by *Mortimer*,

Death of *Edward* the Second.

Edwardum occidere nolite timere bonum est.

This King made *Edw. Baliol* King of *Scots*, who did him Homage.

In the year 1327. died *Charles* the Fair, King of *France*, by whose death the Crown devolved to *Edward*, King of *England*, in right of his Mother Queen *Isabel*, who was Daughter to *Philip* the Fair, and Sister to *Charles* the Fair. But the *French* pretending a Fundamental Law, by which no

Edward the Third his Title to *France*.

A Memorial for the Learned.

His Expedition for his Right in France.

A great Victory.

Scots invade England.

His second Journey into France.

Woman was inheritable to *France*, fought to debar King *Edward* of his right, receiving to the Crown *Philip of Valois*, whose Father was younger Brother to *Philip* the Fair, advancing the Brothers Son before the Daughters Son. Whereupon King *Edward* went into *France* with a puissant Army, and over-ran all places in his way; at last, the *French* Army met him at *Cressy* in *Ponthio*, lying between the Rivers of *Some* and *Antby*, being above 100000 men. A bloody Fight ensued, where the *Black Prince*, King *Edward's* Son, without the help of the Batel wherein his Father was, which stood idle, won so great a Victory of the *French*, that they slew of their party 11 great Princes, and of Barons, Knights, and men of Arms, above 1500. and of the Commons about 30000. Of the *English* not one man of Note or Honour was slain.

The *Scots* taking this Opportunity, in favour of the *French* invaded *England*, but were soon stopt, their King *David* taken Prisoner, and their chiefeft Nobles slain.

After the King had taken many great places in *France*, at last there was a Peace concluded, though it continued not long ere the *French* broke the Agreement: In revenge whereof, King *Edward* entred *France* with an Army, and spoiled it where he came; and after his return home, he bestowed the *Duchy of Aquitain* on the *Black Prince*, commanding him to defend his right. The Prince, furnished with a gallant Army, went to the chief City

Bour-

Bourdeaux, and *John*, King of *France*, encountered him with a great Army,--having the odds of six to one; notwithstanding the Victorious Prince discomfited the *French*, Another great took Prisoners the King and his youngest Victory by the Son, and many great Lords, and about *Black Prince*. 2000 Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen, bearing Armories, slew 52 Lords, and 1700 Knights and Gentlemen, besides common Soldiers 6000. Shortly after he return'd home with his Prisoner King *John*, and a while after these Conditions were agreed upon: That King *John* and his Heirs should have the Crown of *France*, and Dutchy of *Normandy*; and King *Edward* and his Heirs *Aquitain* and *Santain*, and King *John* pay for his Ransom 500000 *l. Sterling*. The Agree-ment.

Not long after this, the Martial Prince *Edward* died on *Trinity Sunday*, 1376. about the death of his age 46, and was buried at *Canterbury*: the *Black Prince*. And his Father died soon after at *Shene* in *Surrey*, A. D. 1377. and was buried at *Westminster*. The Kings Death and Burial. His Issue, *Edward* the *Black Prince*, *William*, *Lionel*, *John* of *Gaunt*, *Edmund*, *William* of *Windsor*, *Thomas*, *Isabel*, *Joan*, *Blanch*, and *Margaret*.

He was the founder of the Noble Order of the *Gar-ter*; so entituled, from the *Gar-ter* he took up of the Countess of *Salisbury's*, The first Or-der of the *Gar-ter*. which slipt off in a Dance. Also in his First Justices first year was the Original of Justices of the Peace, of the Peace, the Peace.

A.D. 1377. **RICHARD** the Second, the Son of the *Black Prince*, was Crowned King in the eleventh year of his Age; but ere the Crown was settled on his Head, the *French* braved it on the *English* Coasts, and the *Scots* set fire on the Tower of *Roxborough*; and through want of care in such who had the charge of State-matters in the Kings behalf, things were declined to a shameful change; and the glorious Achievements of the two late *Edwards* fell under an Eclipse. *Jack Straw* and *Wat Tyler* caused great Rebellions, but were suppressed at last.

His Marriage. King *Richard* married the Lady *Ann*, Daughter to the Emperour *Charles* the IV. and a Truce was concluded with *France*.

His resignation of the Crown. After a great many Troubles by Civil Wars and Dissensions, he was caused to resign the Crown to the Duke of *Lancaster*.

Womens first riding on side-saddles. Queen *Ann*, Wife to King *Richard*, first taught *English* Women to ride on side-saddles; before they rode astride: and long trained Gowns for Women.

A.D. 1399. **HENRY** the Fourth, the Son of *John* Duke of *Lancaster*, the fourth Son of King *Edward* the Third, was Crowned at *Westminster*. All that the old King said, was, I look not after such things, but my hope is, that after all this, my Cousin will be my good Lord and Friend. Many did strive to re-place *Richard*, but to no purpose: And he at last died at *Pontfract* Castle.

Death of King Richard.

Castle by Hunger, Cold, and great Torments, and was buried at *Langley* in *Hartford-shire*. There was a great many Conspiracies afterwards against King *Henry*, but they all came off with the worst, and the Plotters thereby only hastened their own ruin. The King died at *London*, A. D.

1413. His Issue were, *Henry*, *Thomas*, *John*, *Humphrey*, *Blanch*, and *Philippa*. His Death and Issue.

HENRY the Fifth, of *Monmouth*, whilest A.D. 1413. he was Prince, did many things very incongruous to the greatness of his Birth; yet when he had attained the Crown, to begin a good Government, he began at home, banishing from Court those unruly Youths that had been his Consorts. He began his Reign in all things very advisedly. He sent into *France* to demand his Right; and the *Dauphin* in derision sent him a Ton of *Paris* Tennis Balls: But the King returned for Answer, that he would shortly send him *London* Balls, which should shake *Paris* Walls. And soon after went with an Army into *France*, and first of all took *Harflew*, Sept. 22. 1414. Then went to *Agencourt* on Octob. 24. where the *French* had pitched with six, some say ten times the number of the *English*; whereupon the King offered to part, and surrender what he had won: but the *French* would not yield, making sure account of Victory, had prepared a Chariot for the Captive King, and all other things for that purpose. The Battel beginning, King *Henry* encouraged

His Expedition into France.

A Memorial for the Learned.

A wonderful
Victory.

couraged his Souldiers, and with their small company the *English* won the day, having every man his Prisoner. Of the *English* were slain the Duke of *York*, Earl of *Sussex*, two Knights, one Squire, and 28 private Souldiers. Of the *French* were slain 4000 Princes, Nobles, Knights, and Esquires, and 10000 common Souldiers, and more than these taken. After which, he came home, and in a short time returned there with another Army, where at last he was Proclaimed Regent of *France*, and had Homage sworn to him; and his Marriage with the Lady *Catharine* was with all Solemnity celebrated at *Troyes*. After which he hastes into *England* with his Queen, and in a short time after he went into *France* again, where he had not been long before he fell Sick of a burning Fever and Flux, whereof he died, Aug. 31. 1422. and was buried at *Westminster*. His Issue was only *Henry* of *Windsor*.

He is Pro-
claimed Re-
gent of *France*.
His Marriage.

His Death,
Burial, and
Issue.

A.D. 1422.

HENRY the Sixth, of *Windsor*, was Crowned about the eighth Month of his Age. The Government of *England* was committed to *Humphrey* Duke of *Gloucester*, and the Regency of *France* to *John* Duke of *Bedford*, under whom things succeeded very prosperously. In his time was that Famous *French* Shepherdess, *Joan* of *Lorraine*, who put on Mans Apparel, and opposed the *English* with great success, but was at last taken, and was burnt for Sorcery.

Joan de *Lor-
rain*.

A.D.

A. D. 1435. that Famous Patriot and General, *John Duke of Bedford*, died at *Paris*, after which, the *English* began to change their Affairs there for the worse, and lost most of their strong Holds. At last there was a Peace concluded between the two Kings.

A. D. 1444. was King *Henry* married His Marriage. with *Margaret*, Daughter to the Duke of *Anjou* and *Lorrain*; after which, the Kings Fortune declined both in *England* and *France*. The Queen ruling all, contrived the death of Duke *Humphrey*, who was the only man that had hitherto kept things in order by his Prudence. By this time were His Troubles. all the *English* Fortunes in *France* lost. The Duke of *York* raising many Rebellions in *England*, and at last in a great Battel at *St. Albans*, the Kings greatest Friends were most slain, and himself taken. After which, *York* created himself Protector of *England*, and by degrees works out the Kings ancient Counsellors; yet many stood up for the King, and many great Battels were fought, Fortune favouring sometimes one, and then another; at last the Duke himself was slain by the Queens Forces near *Wakefield*. And now his Son *Edward*, Earl of *March*, maintains his Quarrel. The Queens Forces recover the King again; howbeit, the *Londoners* Proclaimed the Earl Earl of March Proclaimed King. of *March* King of *England*. King *Henry's* Issue was only *Edward*. He was a Prince His Issue. free from Pride, very devout, chaste, and modest. He built *Eaton College*, and *Kings College* in *Cambridge*.
The

Printing first
in *England*.

The Art of Printing was found out in *Germany*, by *John Guttenburg*, and brought into *England*, by *Will. Caxton*, a Mercer of *London*, who first practised the same in the Abby at *Westminster*, A. D. 1471.

A. D. 1461.

His Coronati-
on.

Marriage.

EDWARD the IV. eldest Son to *Richard* Duke of *York*, began to reign in the 20th. year of his Age; at which time *Henry* had many Friends, who sought to re-settle him on his Throne. On *June* the 28th. was *Edward* crowned; and soon after King *Henry* and his Son *Edward* disinherited of their Claim to the Crown by Act of Parliament. He takes to Wife the Lady *Elizabeth Grey*, the Relict of his mortal Enemy Sir *John Grey*, slain at the Battel of *St. Albans*, who was crowned at *Westminster*, *May* 26. 1465. But this his Marriage below himself was much to his disadvantage, by making the Earl of *Warwick*, formerly his very good Friend, a strong Rebel against him, who took the King Prisoner; but the King made his Escape again. But afterwards the Earl of *Warwick* drove him out of the Land, and made *Henry* again King: After which King *Edward* returns, and in a Battel upon *Gladmore*, the Great *Warwick* fighting couragiously, was slain, and King *Henry* again put into the Tower. Afterwards Queen *Margaret* was defeated, and King *Henry's* Son *Edward* taken and brought before the King, where he speaking boldly was knock'd down and murdered. Soon after Queen *Margaret* was taken; and

Death of the
Earl of *War-*
wick.

and not long after the crook-back'd Duke of Gloucester stabb'd harmless King Henry to the heart, whose Body was buried at Chertsey in Surrey.

A. D. 1483. King Edward fell into a dangerous and deadly Sickness, whereof April the 9th. he died, and was buried at Windsor, in the new-Chappel, whose Foundation himself had laid. 'Tis said of him, that he was just and merciful in Peace, fierce in War, and very familiar with his Subjects. His Issue were Edward, Richard, George, Elizabeth, Cicely, Ann, Briget, Mary, Margaret, and Catharine.

EDWARD the V. the eldest Son of King Edward the IV. being but 12 years of Age when his Father died, was committed to the government of his Uncle Sir Anthony Woodville, a worthy Person; which much troubled Richard Duke of Gloucester his Enemy, who sought his Life, that thereby he might come to the Crown. By evil Suggestions he wrought upon the greatest Men to take his part against the old Queen; and as the King was coming to London to be crowned, with a small Company he seiz'd those about him, and imprisoned Sir Anthony Woodville amongst the rest: Then brought the King to London, pretending to be his Friend, and there was made his Protector; after which he got the Duke of York, the King's Brother, out of Sanctuary from the Queen, and caused many of the chief Nobles to be barbarously massacred, and

and instead of King *Edward*, caused himself to be crowned King.

A.D. 1683. *RICHARD* the III. Son of *Richard*, Duke of *York*, was born with all his Teeth, and Hair to his Shoulders, which foreshew'd his monstrous Proceedings. *July* the 6th. he was crowned King at *Westminster*; soon after which he caused the young King and his Brother to be most inhumanely massacred: But King *Richard* lived most miserably ever after, being without the least quiet of Conscience; and soon after the Duke of *Buckingham*, his greatest Favourite, proved his greatest Enemy, raising Rebellions against him; but was overthrown, and hiding himself in one *Banister's* House by *Sbrewsbury*: He for hope of gain betray'd his Master the Duke, who was thereupon taken and beheaded; but *Banister* was justly punished from Heaven. *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* afterwards came into *England*, where he rais'd a small Army, and met King *Richard* near *Market-Bosworth* in *Leicestershire*, where King *Richard* was slain, and his Army discomfited, *Aug. 22. 1485.*

King *Richard*
slain.

A.D. 1485. *HENRY* the VII. Earl of *Richmond*, was Son to *Margaret*, Countess of *Richmond* and *Derby*, Daughter to *John* Duke of *Somerset*, Son to *John* Earl of *Somerset*, Son to *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, 4th. Son of *Edward* the III. *Octob. 30.* he was Crowned at *Westminster*.

His Marriage. *A. D. 1486. Jan. 18th.* he married the Lady *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter of King *Ed-*

Edward the IV. and so joyn'd the two Families of *York* and *Lancaster*. Yet by this means Peace was not so well secured, but that there were several Rebellions by *Lambert Symnel*, and others; amongst whom *Symnel*, and was one *Peterkin*, under the Name of *Rich. Peterkin Plantaginet*, second Son of King *Edward* the IV. But this Impostor was at last taken and executed at *Tyburn*.

The King falling sick of a consuming His Death. Disease, died *April 22. A. D. 1509.* His Issue. *Arthur*, who died before himself, *Henry*, *Edmund*, *Margaret*, *Elizabeth*, *Mary*. King *Henry* left at his death 1800000 *l.* in His Riches and ready money; he built the Palace at *Rich-Buildings*, *mond*, and the Chappel at *Westminster*.

HENRY the VIII. was born at *Greenwich*, *June 22. 1491.* His Youth was so trained up in Literature, that he was accounted the most learned Prince in Christendom. *June 25. 1509.* he was crowned at *Westminster* with his Queen *Catharine*. *A.D. 1509.*

This King went with an Army into His Expedition. *France*, and recovered many of his Rights; on into *France* but at last by the procurement of the Pope, there was a Peace concluded.

A. D. 1517. was *Evil May-day*, wherein *Evil May-day.* the Prentices of *London* made an Assault upon the Strangers and Foreigners; *John Lincoln*, being the chief of them, was hanged, and the rest pardoned.

About *A. D. 1528.* King *Henry* began to call in question the lawfulness of his Marriage with Queen *Catharine*, who was Daughter

Woolsey.

ter to *Ferdinand*, King of *Spain*, and had been married to *P. Arthur*, his elder Brother; and soon after she was divorced from him. Also soon after the haughty Cardinal *Woolsey* was deposed of his Dignities; he died at *Leicester-Abby*.

After this, King *Henry* took upon him the Pope's Authority and Supremacy in *England*, and all persons were prohibited from appealing or making any Payments to *Rome*.

His 2d. Marriage.

Lady *Eliz.* born.

A. D. 1533. Novemb. 14. was King *Henry* married to *Ann Bullen*, Daughter to Sir *T. Bullen*, Earl of *Wiltshire*; and on *Septemb. 7th.* following, was born the Princess *Elizabeth*.

The Queen beheaded.

And *A. D. 1535.* the Queen was accused of Incest and Adultery with her own Brother, *George Lord Rochford*: And *May 19. 1536.* the Queen was beheaded upon a Scaffold erected on the Green within the Tower. 'Tis with good ground thought, that the Queens death was procured by Popish Instruments, because she much favoured the Protestant Divines. The next day the King was married to the Lady *Jane Seymour*, Daughter of *John Seymour Kt.*

His 3d. Marriage.

About this time began to flourish, *Tho. Cromwell*, a Blacksmiths Son of *Putney*, who in a short time was ordained Vicar-General over the Spirituality. This Great *Cromwell* procured it to be enacted in Parliament, That the Lords Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments, should be read in the English Tongue. He also caused the

Church-

Churches to be purged of Images, and the Monasteries to be suppressed to the King's use: for which Reasons there arose several Rebellions, but were all suppressed.

A. D. 1540. Jan. 6th. was King Henry married to the Lady Ann, Sister to the Duke of Cleve, but they were soon after divorced. His 4th. Marriage.

Now was the Great Cromwell attainted for Treason and Heresie, and beheaded on Tower-Hill.

Then did the King marry the Lady Catharine Howard, who was beheaded afterwards for Adultery. And now likewise were very many great Men put to death for Religion. His 5th. Marriage.

A. D. 1547. and Jan. 28th. King Henry yielded to death's imperial stroak, whose Body with great solemnity was buried at Windsor. His Wives were Catharine, Ann Bullen, Jane Seymour, Ann of Cleve, Catharine Howard, and Catharine Parr. His Death. Wives.

His Issue Henry, which lived not two months; another Son not named, and Mary; these by Catharine of Spain: Elizabeth, and a Son still-born, by Ann Bullen; Edward, by Jane Seymour. His natural Issue, Henry Fitz-Roy.

King Henry by Act of Parliament assumed the Title of King of Ireland, former Kings of England bearing only the style of Lords thereof. First King of Ireland.

'Tis said that now Turkey, Carps, Hops, Pickarel, and Beer, came into England all in a year.

A.D. 1547. EDWARD the 6th. was born, (but not without the death of his Mother) A. D. 1537. Octob. 12.

A. D. 1547. Feb. 20. he was crowned at Westminster ; Edward Lord Seymour , his Uncle, was made Protector over his Minority.

The Man that
was hanged
for his Master.

The first thing that was done, was the purging all Churches of Images, for which Commissioners were appointed. This caused Rebellions, but they were soon suppressed. One of these Rebels being a Miller , he will'd his Man to be Master in his turn, and when the King's Officer, Sir *Anthony Kingston*, called for the Master of the House, the Man in his Name presented himself, whom Sir *Anthony* straight commanded to the Gallows , which the Man hearing, would be Master no longer ; but Sir *Anthony* said, *Well, thou canst never do thy Master better service than to hang for him ;* and so he was truss'd up on the next Tree.

Protestancy
founded.

His Death and
Burial.

This King was a great Enemy to Popery, and was the first Founder of the true Protestant Religion in England. He died of a Consumption, July 6th. 1553. and was interred in St. Peter's Chappel at Westminster. He was a Prince of great Learning, and of a vast Memory, very merciful, and zealous for the Reformed Religion.

A.D. 1553. The Lady JANE GREY was now by the last Will of Edward, proclaimed Queen. But the Tide soon turn'd, and Queen Mary succeeded to the Crown, promising to

embrace the Gospel as King *Edward* had established it ; but afterwards being petitioned to perform her promise herein, she both punished the Writer, and answered, they should one day well know, that they being but Members, should not direct her their Head. She removed the Protestant Bishops, placing Papists in their Places ; she was crowned at *Westminster* : The Lady *Jane Grey* was beheaded on *Tower-hill*, and many more great Men, for the reform'd Religion. The proposal of her Marriage with *Philip of Spain*, caused great Insurrections, and great Troubles, and Sir *Thomas Wiat*, one of the chief, was beheaded. These caused great suspicions of the Lady *Elizabeth's* having a hand in it ; whereupon she was committed to the *Tower*, and then removed to *Woodstock*, where *Stephen Garner* (thinking to ensnare her Life) askt her the meaning of those words of Christ, *Hoc est Corpus meum* ; to which the Princess answered,

Protestancy
again abolish-
ed.

*Christ was the Word that spake it,
He took the Bread and brake it ;
And what the Word did make it,
That I believe and take it.*

A. D. 1555. Several Bishops were burnt Bishops burnt.
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D Phi-

A Memorial for the Learned.

Philip proved a great Friend to the Lady *Elizabeth*. 'Twas thought that the Queen was with Child, and her delivery expected, but it proved otherwise. The *English* now lost their strong Holds in *France*.

Her Death and Burial.

The Queen died of a burning Fever, *Novemb. 17. 1558.* and was buried at *Westminster*.

A.D. 1558.

Queen *ELIZABETH*, the Restorer and Defender of the publick profession of the Apostolical Religion in *England*, begun her Reign *Novemb. 17. 1558.* *Jan. 15.* she was crowned; she soon put all things in the order as King *Edward* had left them. There were several Rebellions in the Land, but were all suppressed; several likewise attempted to murder the Queen, but were all taken, and suffered death.

Captain Drake

A. D. 1577. *Novemb. 15.* Captain Drake set Sayl from *Plimouth*, and in three years, wanting twelve days, he encompassed the Earth.

Spanish Armado.

A. D. 1588. the invincible Armado of the Spaniards came against *England*; but the *English* played their parts so well, that they wearied out the Spaniards at Sea, so that they were forced to return home with great loss, and the *English* received a blessed deliverance.

*Octogesima octavus, mirabilis annus.
Clade Papistarum, faustus ubiq; piis.*

Dr. Fulke

The

The Queen now sent Forces against *Spain*, which had very great success, and annoyed them exceedingly.

And now again there were several attempts to Murther the Queen by Poison and otherwise, but all being discovered, they received their deserts.

There were likewise great Troubles in *Ireland*, which continued a long time.

On the 24th. of *March*, 1602. died this Her Death most renowned Queen, and was buried in and Burial, *Henry the Seventh's Chappel at Westminster*.

'Tis said she was,

*Spain's Rod, Rome's ruin, Netherland's relief,
Earth's joy, England's Gem, World's wonder,
Nature's chief.*

King *JAMES* his Title to the Crown *A.D. 1602.* of *England* sprung from *Henry the Seventh*, whose Male Issue failing in Queen *Elizabeth*, the Off-spring of *Margaret* his eldest Daughter, married to *James the Fourth*, King of *Scotland*, by him had Issue *James the Fifth*, whose only Daughter and Child, Queen *Mary*, was Mother to *James the Sixth*, King of *Scotland*: who hearing of Queen *Elizabeth's* death, came into *England*, and was received with great joy, and His Coronation. *July 21. 1603.* King *James* and Queen *Ann* were Crowned at *Westminster* by *John Whitguist*, Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*. There were some now that plotted against the Kings Person, but were taken and Executed. He then caused himself to be stiled by Proclamation, King of *Great Britain*.

Gun-powder
Plot.

A. D. 1604. Nov. 5. was that horrid Popish Plot, of blowing up the Parliament House.

A. D. 1612. Nov. 6. Prince Henry died of a Fever; who was very much lamented, being a very hopeful Prince.

His Death and
Burial.

A. D. 1625. March 27. this Politick and Peaceable Monarch died of an Ague at Theobalds, and was buried at Westminster.

His Issue.

His Issue were, Henry, Charles, Elizabeth; and Mary, and Sophia, who both dyed young.

A. D. 1625.

CHARLES the First was born at Dunferling in Scotland, Nov. 19. 1600. No sooner had he celebrated his Father's Funerals, but he hastened the coming over of his dearest Consort, the Princess Henrietta Maria, Daughter to Henry the Fourth, King of France. He was Crowned at Westminster, Feb. 2. 1626.

His Corona-
tion.

Prince Charles
born.

A. D. 1630. May 29. was Prince Charles born.

The sad accidents in this Kings Reign, have been the Thesis of so many Pens, that I think the inserting of it in this place to be needless; only some short notes.

The begin-
ning of the
Civil Wars.

The first Blood that was spilt in this unhappy War, was near Hull, between the Kings Forces and Sir J. Hotbarn, Aug. 24. 1642. The first remarkable Battel, at Edgehill in Warwickshire, where His Majesties Forces had something the better of the day.

A. D. 1648. Jan. 30. was this most Christian and right worthy King beheaded, and His Death and Burial.
Feb. 9. was buried at *Windsor* by some of his Servants. His Issue were, *Charles-James*, His Issue.
 who died almost as soon as born, *Charles the Second*, *James the Second* (whom God preserve) *Henry*, *Mary*, *Elizabeth*, *Ann*, *Katharine*, *Henrietta Maria*.

1635. Tho. Parr died, aged *152* years. *Tho. Parr*,

CHARLES the Second was then in *Holland* *1648.* when his Father was murdered; and the then Parliament, instead of Proclaiming him King, resolved to assume the Government unto themselves; nevertheless he was Proclaimed in *Scotland* and *Ireland*. This Parliament, that made such a stir, were not above fifty Persons.

Jan. 1. King *Charles the Second* was Crowned in *Scotland*. The English Scotland.
 Crowned at *Scoon* in *Scotland*. The *English* Parliament had very great success in all their attempts: They beat the *Marquess of Ormond* in *Ireland*, and overcame the *Scots*; beat the *Dutch* by Sea: In all which time, *Oliver Cromwel* was General of the Land-Forces. And *A. D. 1653. April the 20.* *Oliver* put a period to those long-winded Members at *Westminster*, and constituted a Oliver's height Council of State of those he liked best, and takes the Supream Power to himself.

A. D. 1658. June 25th. the Town of *Dunkirk* was rendred by the *Spaniards* to the *French*, and from them to the *English*.
Septemb. 3d. died that aspiring Usurper, Oliver's death *Oliver*, of an Ague,

A Memorial for the Learned.

at *Whitehall*. He was courted or feared by most of the Princes of *Europe*.

In *Oliver's* stead *Richard* his eldest Son was proclaimed Protector: But he wanting the Politick Head of his Father, the Army did what they pleased, and called a Parliament of their own choosing, to which *Richard* soon submitted. And now the Parliament rules all again. There were several Insurrections for the King, but suppressed. General *Lambert*, disliking the Parliament, goes with his Army and displaces it; and for a while he rules all, and makes a Committee of Safety, as he stiled them. And now there were more discontented men than ever, being murmuring in all places; and *George Monk*, a General in *Scotland*, comes into *England* with his Army, where he was received very graciously, being caressed by the Gentry all along his Journey, and *Lambert's* Fortune changed apace, most of his Friends forsaking him; and General *Monk* coming to *London*, was received with much joy, and every one had great hopes of a peaceable Government. Then he ordered a free Parliament to be chose, who *A.D.* 1660. *April* 20. assembled at *Westminster*; on *May* 1. voted, That, according to the Ancient and Fundamental Laws of this Kingdom, *Charles the Second* is the Lawful King of these Nations; which caused a general rejoycing over all *England*: And His Majesty from his Court at *Breda*, wrote very graciously to the General and Parliament, who then sent

Committee
of Safety.

Votes for the
Kings return.

sent him 50000 *l.* for a Present; and the City, to shew their gratitude, sent him 10000 *l.* And *May* the 8th. by Order of Parliament, *Charles* the Second was at *London* with very great Solemnity Proclaimed King of *England*, *Scotland*, &c. *May* 22. General *Monk* set forth of *London* to meet His Majesty, who landed at *Dover*, whom the King, for his excellent Service, was pleased to dignifie with the Honour of Knight of the Garter, Master of his Horse, Duke of *Albemarle*, Earl of *Torrington*, Baron *Monk* of *Botheridge*, &c. chief General of all his Land-Forces in the three Kingdoms, and one of his Privy Council. And now was the general Joy so great, that it cannot be expressed. The Regicides and chief Offenders punished, and Loyalty truly recompensed.

A. D. 1661. on *St. George's* day, was the Magnificent Coronation of *Charles* the Second at *Westminster*, by *Dr. Fuxton*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. And now was the Book of Common-Prayer restored again to the Church. *May* 14. *Katharine*, the Infanta of *Portugal*, arrived at *Portsmouth*, where she was married to *Charles* the Second, King of *England*. *A. D.* 1664. the War began with the *Dutch*: And 1665. in *May* began the Great Plague in *London*, whereof died near 100000 Persons. Upon the second of *September* began that dreadful Fire in *London*, the total Loss sustained by these devouring Flames was valued to be 9900000 *l. Sterling*.

Proclaimed at
London.

His Corona-
tion.

His Marriage.

Plague.

Peace with
Holland.

In Feb. 1674. after many great Conflicts between the Dutch and England, was there a Peace concluded. A. D. 1677. was the Marriage between the Lady Mary and His Highness the Prince of Orange celebrated at St. James's by the Bishop of London.

Popish Plot.

Anno Dom. 1679. began the sham-discovery of the Popish Plot, for which so many Persons suffered, and which plainly appeared to be afterwards a contrivance of the Non-conformists, from whom our gracious Monarch was wonderfully preserved, by a Fire at New-market, which occasioned him to leave that place sooner than he designed, and by that means escaped the designed Ambuscado that was to have destroyed him at Hodsdon. The extraordinary occurrences of his Reign about these times, are printed by themselves, and therefore here omitted.

His Death.

Feb. 6. 1684. At Whitehall died our most gracious King Charles the Good and Just, which not only almost deluged England with Tears for so great a loss, but he was generally lamented through all the Christian World. He had no Legitimate Issue.

His Funeral.

Feb. 14. He was Interred in Henry the Seventh's Chappel at Westminster.

A. D. 1684.

JAMES the Second, the only Royal Brother to King Charles the Second, and his undoubted Heir, was on the sixth of February Proclaimed at London, to the unexpressible joy and satisfaction of all Loyal Subjects; having the same day been graciously

Proclamation.

A Memorial for the Learned.

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ciously pleased to declare in Council, That he would maintain the Protestant Religion, as by Law established.

And truly, we can attribute it to no less than the Divine Goodness and Mercy of Almighty God to these Kingdoms, that notwithstanding the late strange and unreasonable Animosities against our now gracious Sovereign, yet his coming to the Crown was received by his Subjects in all his Dominions, with the greatest expressions of content and satisfaction imaginable.

April 23d. being St. George's day, he was with very great State and Magnificence Crowned at *Westminster*, with his dearest Consort *Mary*, by Dr. *Sancroft*, and Dr. *Dolben*, the two Arch-Bishops; and Dr. *Turner*, Bishop of *Ely*, Preached the Coronation-Sermon.

May the 16th. *Titus Oates* (the chief Evidence to the Popish Plot) being convicted upon two Informations of Perjury, received Sentence, That he should pay a Fine of one thousand Marks for each Perjury; should stand in the Pillory at *Westminster-Hall Gate*, and at the *Royal-Exchange*; be whipped twice, viz. from *Aldgate* to *Newgate*, and from *Newgate* to *Tyburn*; all this was to be done in that week. But besides, for an Annual commemoration of his admirable faculty of Swearing, it was ordered, that four times every year (upon the days on which he fathered his horrid falsities) so long as he lived, he should stand

His Coronation.

Titus Oates
his Sentence
for Perjury.

A Memorial for the Learned.

stand in the Pillory, and the places to be
The Royal-Exchange, Temple-Gate, Charing-
Cross, and Tyburn.

Parliament
met.

May the 19th. the Parliament met, and
unanimously chose Sir *John Trevor* Speaker,
who was also approved of by His Ma-
jesty.

The Duke of
Monmouth his
Landing at
Lyme.

His first Re-
pulse.

June the 11th. the Duke of *Monmouth*
(having Caballed with the Earl of *Argyle*,
to put their rebellious Designs in practice
in *England* and *Scotland* at the same time)
landed at *Lyme* in *Dorset-shire*, with about
150 Men, after an Hostile manner, where
many, of the like rebellious Principles,
flocked to him; so that in few days he left
Lyme, and took the Field, and marched
with his Forces to *Taunton* and *Bridgewater*,
and from thence near *Bristol* to *Canisham*
Bridge, where they were repulsed by a party
of 100 of His Majesties Horse, Com-
manded by Collonel *Oglethorp*, who there
cut off two of *Monmouth's* best Troops of
Horse: From thence the Rebels marched
near to *Bath*, but His Majesties Forces be-
ing joyned there, they marched in much
fear and confusion backwards towards
Frome, and from thence to *Philipsnorton*,
where the Duke of *Grafton* encountred
them very smartly; in which Engagement,
Mr. *May*, a Voluntier, was killed, with
many common Souldiers. From thence
they went to *Shepton-Mallet*, from thence
to *Wells*, and so to *Bridgewater*, His Ma-
jesties Forces, commanded by the Earl of
Feversham, all the while pursuing them; on
July

July the 5th. came to *Weston*, within three miles of the Rebels, where they placed themselves in a very advantageous Post, fronting a spacious Plain, having a Ditch before them; in which posture next Morning the late Duke of *Monmouth* resolved to attack them; and to that end, had with all possible silence in the Night, drawn his Forces out of *Bridge-water*, to the number of about 6000 Foot, and 1200 Horse, and towards Morning formed them in Battel, and marched so with design to surprize the Earl of *Feversham*, but he having advice of it by his Scouts, was prepared to receive them, though the number of his Souldiers was but small, in comparison of the Rebels, having but 2000 Foot, and 700 Horse; but here God Almighty shewed his Justice, declaring, as it plainly appeared, against such horrid Rebellions; for though they were so vastly numerous, in comparison of the Kings Forces, besides took them upon the surprize, and so had the advantage of the on-set; yet they were so bravely received, that first their Horse were routed by ours, who coming in afterwards upon the Foot, had so absolute a Victory, that they killed 2000 upon the place, and took a vast number of Prisoners, so that they were not able to make the least head again. The next day the Lord Grey was taken, who was Commander of the Rebels Horse; and on the 8th. of July, the late Duke of *Monmouth* was also taken, and on the 15th. Beheaded on *Tower-Hill*.

The Defeat of
the Rebels.

The Duke of
Monmouth Be-
headed.

A Memorial for the Learned.

So that by the Divine Blessing of Almighty God, not only this rebellious attempt brought the deserved vengeance upon its common promoters, but even the very Root and Foundation is extirpated; so that 'tis to be hoped, that we shall never again be acquainted with such Domestick strifes, but may even forget what a Rebel means.

Argyle in Scotland taken, his Party routed, and he Executed.

The Loyal Party and the Kings Forces in *Scotland* were before-hand with us; for they took *Argyle* on the 18th. of *June*, and ruined his Forces, and on the 30th. of the same Month he was Beheaded at *Edenburgh*; by which means there is so absolute and serene a Peace and Concord amongst His Majesties Subjects, and Affairs are in so happy a posture in all his Dominions, that perhaps *England* hardly ever knew the like.

Mr. Baxter Fined.

June the 29th. *Mr. Richard Baxter* was Fined 500 Marks, and bound to his Good Behaviour for seven years, for publishing his seditious Annotations on the New Testament. And at the same time, *Mr. Tho. Dangerfield*, who the Term before was convicted upon an Information, for writing and publishing a Scandalous Libel, received Sentence at the *Kings-Bench-Bar*, That he should stand in the Pillory at *Westminster-Hall Gate*, and the *Royal-Exchange*, be whipt from *Aldgate* to *Newgate*, and from *Newgate* to *Tyburn*, and that he should pay a Fine of 500 l. and find Sureties for his Good Behaviour during life. This man, after

Dangerfield's Sentence.

after having received the last of these Punishments, viz. (his whipping from *Newgate to Tyburn*) was returning in a Coach, when being met by a Gentleman, to whom he gave a saucy Answer to an impertinent Question, the Gentleman being nettled, made at him with a small Bamboo Cane, which so unfortunately hit the Sufferer in the Eye, that it pierced to his Brain, and soon deprived him of Life; which being upon Tryal judged Murther, the Gentleman was executed for it at *Tyburn*. Kill'd by a strange Accident.

On *July the 2d.* the Parliament was adjourned till the *4th.* of *August*, after the enacting of many good Statutes; and being met on the *4th.* of *August*, they were farther adjourned till the *9th.* of *November*.

On *July 22th.* there was an Installation at *Windſor* of three Knights of the Garter; *Henry, Duke of Norfolk, Earl-Marſhal of England, Henry, Earl of Peterborough, Groom of the Stool to His Maſteſty, and Lawrence, Earl of Rocheſter, Lord High Treasuſer of England.* It was performed in the Royal Chappel of *St. George*, within the Castle, by the Dukes of *Ormond* and *Beaufort*, two Knights of the said Order, Commissioned thereunto by the Sovereign, with all the accustomed Ceremonies; after which, the new Installed Knights Entertained the Commissioners, and the other Noblemen and Persons of Quality there present, at a splendid Feast in the Kings great Guard-Chamber, within the said Castle.

His

A Memorial for the Learned.

A General
Thanksgiving.

His Majesty, for all the foresaid wonderful Blessings of Almighty God to himself, and all his happy Subjects, was pleased by Proclamation to order an Universal Thanksgiving on *July* the 26th. throughout the Kingdom, to that All-wise and powerful King of Heaven and Earth; by whom all Earthly Monarchs Rule, and are preserved from the horrid Machinations and rebellious Designs of all Barbarous Caballers, and Seditious Plotters whatsoever. Wherefore what remains now, but that all True and Loyal Subjects unite their Prayers to Almighty God, for the long Life, and happy Reign of our most Wise, most Powerful, and most Excellent Monarch, And say,

God Save King JAMES the Second.

A

COLLECTION

Of the most remarkable

*Occurrences, Adventures,
notable Exploits, and won-
derful Casualties, mention-
ed in Sir Richard Baker's
Chronicle.*

I Shall first take notice of the admirable *A. D. 516.*
Arthur, Son to Uter, and King of Bri- *Arthur of Bri-*
tain, who in twelve set Battels discom- *tain his great*
fited the *Saxons*; and in one, his Sword *Deeds.*
Callibourn, managed by his own invincible
Arm, gave Death to 800 of his Enemies;
which is but one, and perhaps not the
greatest of his wonderful Deeds.

'Twas he instituted the Order of
Knights of the Round Table.

Cadwalladar about the year 687, going *Cadwalladar.*
against the *Saxons*, and praying to God for
good success, was informed by an Angel,
That it was God's pleasure that the *Britains*
should

A Memorial for the Learned.

should not rule this Land any longer; whereupon he desisted from his Enterprize, and so *England* became a Colony of the *Saxons*; anon *England* was made into an Heptarchy.

Etheldred.

Etheldred, Daughter to *Anna*, King of the East-Saxons, was twice married, and yet continued a Virgin, and afterwards turned Nun.

A. D. 866.

Nuns of *Coldington.*

When the *Danes* first invaded *England*, the Nuns of *Coldington* to keep themselves from being polluted by the *Danes*, deformed themselves, by cutting off their upper Lips and Noses.

A. D. 924.

A Miracle.

King *Athelstone* going to encounter the *Danes*, prayed to God to shew some sign of his rightful Cause; whereupon striking with his Sword, he struck it an ell deep into a hard Stone.

A. D. 1017.

A precious Jewel.

Canutus, the first *Danish* King of *England*, gave to the Church of *Winchester* a precious Jewel, in form of a Cross, valued at as much as the yearly Revenues of all *England*. 'Twas he that convinced his Flatterers of his small Power, by his endeavouring to command the Tides of the Sea at *Southampton*.

A. D. 1066.

A strange Wonder.

Bishop *Wolsten*, in King *William* the Conqueror's Time, being commanded by the King to leave his Bishoprick; *Wolsten* answered, *A better than thou, O King, gave me these Robes, and to him I will restore them*; and thereupon went and struck his Staff upon St. *Edward's* Monument, (who had made him a Bishop) where it stuck so fast, that

that by no strength it could be removed, till himself removed it with ease, which so terrified the King, that he entreated him again to accept of his Bishoprick.

In this King's Time there hapned the A Fire. greatest Fire that ever was in *London*, by which the Cathedral of *Pauls* was utterly destroyed.

A great Lord sitting at a Feast, was set A Lord de- upon by Mice, and though he were remo- voured by ved from Land to Sea, and from Sea again Mice. to Land, yet the Mice still followed him, and at last devoured him.

In *William* the Conqueror's Time, a pri- A brave Soul- vate *Norwegian* Souldier, alone upon a dier. Bridge, resisted the whole Army of the *English*, slew 40, and maintained the Place for several hours, till one getting under the Bridge, found means to thrust up a Spear into his Body, and killed him.

Till the Time of *Malcolme*, King of *Scots*, A *Scots* Cu- (who was Co-temporary with *William*, the stom. 2d. of *England*) it was the custum among the *Scots*, that when any Man married, his Lord should lye the first night with his Wife. This Law was abrogated by *Margaret*, then Queen, and was altered to a payment in Money.

Westminster-Hall was built by King *Willi-* *Westminster-* am the II. being 270 Foot long, and 74 *Hall* built. broad.

The High Court of Parliament was first First Parlia- instituted by *Henry* the I. ment.

And in his Time the Order of the Tem- Order of plers began. Templers.

A worthy Bishop.

In this King's Time the Archbishop of *York* being desperate sick, was told, that nothing would cure him but to lye with a Woman; but he answered, That the Remedy was worse than the Disease, and so died a Virgin.

Thames almost dry.

In the Time of *Henry* the I. the River *Thames* was so low, that between the *Tower* and the *Bridge* men walked over on foot for the space of two days.

A strange Earthquake.

At this time in *Lombardy* there was an Earthquake that continued 40 days, and removed Towns and Houses far from their former residence.

Raynerus, a wicked Minister, in the Reign of King *Stephen*, going over Sea with his Wife, the Ship in the midst of the Sea stood still, and could not be moved, till he was cast out of it.

An old Man.

In this King's Time lived *Johannes de Tempcribus*, of whom it is recorded that he lived 361 years.

First Lord of Ireland.

Ireland first submitted it self to *Henry* the II. who was first Lord thereof.

Hell Kettles.

In this King's days, in the Territory of *Derlington*, in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, the Earth lifted up her self in the manner of a high Tower, and so continued all day, being *Christmas-day*, and at night fell with a most horrible noise, and the Earth swallowed it up, that the Holes are to be seen at this day, and are called by the Name of *Hell Kettles*.

At this time near *Orford* in *Suffolk*, was taken a Fish that had the shape of a Man in all parts.

King

A Memorial for the Learned:

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King Henry the II. caused his Son Henry to be Crowned in his Time, and carried the first Dish to the Table; whereupon the Archbishop Roger said merrily to the new King, *What a wonderful Honour is this to have so noble a Waiter: Why (saith he) what great Honour is it for him that is but the Son of a Duke, to do service to me that am the Son of a King and Queen.*

King Henry causes his Son to be Crowned.

King Lewis, now of France, did the like by his Son.

Henry the II. was so troubled for the loss of Mentz, that he said, He should never hereafter love God any more, that had suffered a City so dear unto him to be taken from him.

King Henry's Blasphemy.

It is memorable, and worth observing, That when Philip, King of France, and King Henry, had a Meeting between Turwyn and Arras, for reconciling of Differences, there suddenly hapned a Thunderbolt to light just between them, with so terrible a crack, that it forced them for that time to break off their Conference. And afterward at another Meeting, the like Accident of Thunder hapned again, which so amazed King Henry, that he had fallen off his Horse, if he had not been supported by those about him.

A wonderful Accident of Thunder.

Robert Fitz-Stephen was the first of all Englishmen, after the Conquest, that entered Ireland, the first day of May, in the year 1170, with 390 men, and there took Wexford, in the behalf of Dermutius, Son of Merclerdaeb, called Mac Murg, King of

Ireland first entered by the English.

A Memorial for the Learned.

Leymster. In September following, *Richard Earl of Chepstow*, surnamed *Strongbow*, sailed into *Ireland* with 1200 men, where he took *Waterford* and *Dublin*, and married *Eve*, the Daughter of *Dernutus*, as he was promised.

The *Irish* submit to King *Henry*.

From these beginnings, King *Henry* being then at rest from all hostile Arms, both at home and abroad, takes into his consideration the Kingdom of *Ireland*, as a Kingdom which oftentimes afforded assistance to *France*; and therefore purposing with himself by all means to subdue it, he provides a mighty Army, but to little purpose; for without any Action the *Irish* soon submitted to him, all but *Roderick*, King of *Connaght*, who then stood out: But after some time he also submitted, and all the *Irish*, together with the Popes, have agreed that King *Henry* and his Heirs shall be their King.

Henry the II. his Riches.

This King left behind him in his Coffers 900000 *l.* besides Plate and Jewels.

Beginning of the Law Circuits.

In his 21st. year he divided *England* into Circuits, and appointed Judges, three for every Circuit, to go twice a year, to hear and determine Causes between Man and Man.

Children born with Horses Tails.

'Tis for certain said, That some Persons cutting off the Horses Tails of *Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, their Children for several Generations were born with Horses Tails.

Superiority in the Archbishopricks.

In this King's Time there was contention for Superiority in the two Archbishopricks, and the Pope gave it to *Canterbury*.

In this King's Reign there were two Popes at once, who continued for almost 20 years.

In this Time a Bond-man of *Langley* in *Hertfordshire*, came to be Pope, by the Name of *Adrian* the IV. A Bond-man came to be Pope.

This King began the Foundation of the Stone-Bridge over *Thames*. London-Bridg.

In the 11th. year of this King's Reign, there was so great an Earthquake in *Ely*, and *Norfolk*, and *Suffolk*, that it overthrew those that stood on their feet, and made the Bells to ring in the Steeples. A great Earthquake.

In the 23d. year, a shewr of Blood reigned in the Isle of *Wight* for two hours together. A shewr of Blood.

Morgan, base Son to this King, rather than disown his Father, and be a true Son accounted of a Knight, refused the Bishoprick of *Durham*. An Honour to be a King's Bastard.

As King *Henry* was carried to be buried, his Son *Richard* coming near the Corps, it fell a bleeding at the Nose afresh.

There was a Princess in the Family of *Anjou*, Ancestors to this King, who being desired to take the blessed Eucharist, she suddenly flew out at the Church-window, and was never seen after. A wonderful Sorceress.

NOTABLE EVENTS

In the Reign of

King **RICHARD** the First.

A.D. 1189.
Order of the
Garter
whence.

TIS thought that the Order of the Garter began from blue Ribbons, that King *Richard* the I. gave to his Noblemen, with an Oath to be true to him, when he was going his Expedition into the holy Land.

A City that
was built be-
fore the Flood

When King *Richard* was in the holy Land, he took particular care of *Joppa*, and put a Colony in it of *Christians*, for that it is a City of *Palestine*, that was built before the Flood, and hath belonging to it a Haven of great convenience.

Whence the
Title of Kings
of *Jerusalem*.

After this Expedition of King *Richard's* into the holy Land, the Kings of *England* for a long time were stiled Kings of *Jerusalem*.

A worthy Ser-
vant.

Once when the King was hawking in the holy Land, he was set upon by several *Turks*, and had not escaped, but that one of his Servants, named *William de Batrellis*, cryed out in the *Saracen* Tongue, That himself was King, and so to save his King, let himself be taken.

King

King Richard sitting once at Dinner in his little Hall, was advertised, that King Philip had besieged *Vernoil* : He was so moved at it, that he presently caused the Wall before him to be beat down, and swore a great Oath, that he would not turn his face, until he were revenged. Thus in haste he goes to *Vernoil*, whither he was no sooner come, but the King of *France* made as much haste to be gone, not without some loss, and more disgrace.

His strange
haste to re-
lieve *Vernoil*.

In this Time there was a Trouble at home, though not to the King, yet to the Kingdom : For *Robin Hood*, accompanied with one little *John*, and a 100 stout Fellows more, molested all Passengers upon the High-way ; of some it is said, that he was of noble Blood, at least made noble, no less than an Earl, for some deserving Services ; but having wasted his Estate in riotous Courses, very Penury forced him to take this course ; in which yet it may be said, that he was honestly dishonest ; for he seldom hurt any Man, never any Woman, spared the Poor, and only made prey of the Rich ; till the King setting forth a Proclamation to have him apprehended, it hapned he fell sick at a certain Nunnery in *Yorkshire*, called *Berkleys*, and desiring there to be let Blood, was betrayed, and bled to death.

Robin Hood
and little *John*

This King granted the City of *London* to be governed by two Sheriffs and a Mayor, as now it is, and to give the first of these Magistrates the Honour to be remembered :

Mayor and
Sheriffs first
of *London*.

The Names of the Sheriffs were *Henry Cornhill*, and *Roger Reyner*; and the Name of the first Lord Mayor was *Henry Fitz-Alwin*, who continued Mayor during his Life, which was 24 years. *Fabian* only says, these were Bayliffs, and that there was no Mayor or Sheriffs of *London*, till the 10th. year of King *John*.

King Richard's
Daughters
how disposed.

A certain Priest told King *Richard*, that he had three Daughters, *viz.* Pride, Covetousness, and Leachery; which the King taking merrily, called the Company about him, and said, *I am told by a Priest here, that I have three Daughters, and I desire you to be witnesses how I would have them bestowed: My Daughter Pride upon the Templers and Hospitallers; my Daughter Covetousness upon the Monks of the Cistercian Order, and my Daughter Leachery upon the Clergy.*

NOTABLE EVENTS

In the Reign of

King *J O H N*.

A Bout this Time, *William* King of Scots, A.D. 1199. came to *London*, to visit King *John*, and there did Homage to him, for his Kingdom of *Scotland*; though some say, but only for the Counties of *Northumberland* and *Cumberland*. *William, King of Scots, did Homage to King John.*

King *John* divorced his Wife *Avis*, for being akin to him in the 3^d. degree, and marries another. *King John divorceth his Wife.*

This King being at variance with his Nobles, they sent to *Lewis*, the French King's Son, to head them, who came over, and was kindly received at *London*.

This King made very hard Taxations of all Persons, especially of the *Jews*; amongst whom there was one that would not be ransomed, till the King caused every day one of his great Teeth to be pulled out, by the space of seven days; and then he was content to give the King 10000 Marks of Silver not to pull the other out, having but one left. *Barbarous Cruelty.*

King

A Memorial for the Learned.

Sterling Money.

King *John* was the first that caused Sterling Money to be coyned.

Laws first in Ireland.)

In his Time the *English* Laws were first planted in *Ireland*; and he enlarged the Royal Style with the Title of Lord of *Ireland*.

King *John* surrendered his Crown to the Pope.

This King surrentred his Crown to *Pandulphus*, the Pope's Legate, to be disposed of as the Pope should think fit. *Pandulphus* kept the Crown several days, before he restored it; and did not then, but upon condition that he and his Successors should hold the Kingdom of the See of *Rome*, at the annual Tribute of a 1000 Marks.

The Kingdom interdicted.

About this Time the Kingdom was interdicted by the Pope for six years; in which Time there was no publick Exercise of Religion, no Churches open, nor no Sacrament administred.

Auricular Confession, and Transubstantiation.

The *Lateran* Council was now held, under Pope *Innocent* the III. in which was established the Pope's Power over Princes; and in Matters of Faith, Auricular Confession, and Transubstantiation.

London-Bridge finished.

In this King's Time the Stone-Bridge of *London* was finished by the Merchants.

Common-Council-men first in *London*.

By this King, 35 of the most substantial Citizens of *London* were chosen out for the Common-Council of the City.

Miracles.

In this King's Time were great Thunders and Lightnings, and Showers, with Hail-stones as big as Eggs; Fishes taken armed with Helmets and Shields, like Knights, but much greater in proportion. In *Suffolk* a Fish was taken that was like a Man.

Simon Turvey, a wonderful Scholar both A learned
for Parts and Reading, became so dull, Man became
that he could scarce read; it was thought an Ideot.
a Judgment upon him for his Pride in
Learning.

NOTABLE EVENTS

In the Reign of

King HENRY the Third.

King Henry the III. confirmed the Char- A.D. 1216.
ters of *Magna Charta*, and *Charta de* Charters con-
Forestis, granted by King John. firmed.

This King keeping his *Christmas* at York, A bountiful
the Marriage was solemnized between A Feast.
Alexander King of Scots, and *Margaret* his
Daughter; to the Feast of which Solemnity, it is said the Archbishop gave 600 fat
Oxen, which were all spent at one Meal;
and besides the Feast cost him 4000
Marks.

This King's Son *Edward*, marrying *Eleanor*, Prince of
the King of Spain's eldest Daughter, Wales whence
was invested by his Father with the Duke- first.
dom of *Aquitain*, *Ireland*, *Wales*, *Bristol*,
Stamford and *Grantham*; and from hence-
forward, the King's eldest Son was imme-
diately upon his Birth, Prince of *Wales*, and
Earl of *Chester*. This

Vast Expenses in France.

This King in his Journey to *France* spent 2700000 *l.* which was more then, than ten times so much now.

Aldermen first in London.

In the 25th. year of this King, Aldermen were first chosen within the City of *London*, who then had the rule of the City, and of the Wards of the same, and were then yearly changed, as now the Sheriffs are. The City of *London* was now allowed to present their Mayor to the Barons of the Exchequer to be sworn, which before was to be presented to the King, where-ever he were.

Who obliged to be Knighted.

In this King's Time a Proclamation was set forth, That all such as might dispend 15 *l.* a year in Land, should receive the Order of Knighthood ; and those that would not or could not, should pay their Fines.

A false Christ.

There was a Man now that took upon him to be *Christ*, and had five Wounds made in his Body, in resemblance of our Saviour's; and continuing obstinate in this humour, he was taken and immured between two Walls.

A devout Jew.

A certain *Jew* chancing to fall in a Pri-
vy on a Saturday, would not that day be taken out because it was the Sabbath ; the Earl of *Gloucester* would not suffer him to be taken out the next day, because it was the Christian Sabbath ; and on the third day he was taken out dead.

An Elephant first in England.

In this King's Reign, there was sent by the King of *France*, the first Elephant that was ever seen in *England*.

Matthew Paris relates of a Maid now in *Leicester-shire*, that being exactly watched, was found in seven years together, neither to eat nor drink, but only that on Sundays she received the Communion, and yet continued fat and in good liking. A Miracle of Nature.

Also in this Time, a Child born in the *Isle of Wight*, at 18 years of Age was but three Foot high, who being brought to the Queen, she kept him for a Monster of Nature. A Dwarf.

Richard de Clare, Earl of *Gloucester*, in a Battel against *Baldwin de Gifnes*, a valiant *Flemming*, employed by King *Henry*, himself alone encountred 12 of his Enemies; and having his Horse slain under him, he pitched one of them by the Leg out of the Saddle, and leapt into it himself, and continued the Fight without giving ground, till his Army came to rescue him. A valiant Earl

Simon Montford was a Man of so audacious a Spirit, that he gave King *Henry* the Lye to his face; and in presence of all his Lords, the King feared him strangely, for being frighted off the *Thames* by Thunder, and meeting *Montford*, who bid the King not fear, for the danger was past; the King said, No, *Montford*, I fear not the Thunder so much as thee. The strange Audacity of Montford.

NOTABLE EVENTS

In the Reign of

King EDWARD the First

A.D. 1274.
Leolin the last
Welsh Prince.

IN King *Edward* the First's Time, *Leolin*, being the last Prince of *Welsh* Blood, for Rebellion was slain, and his Head set upon the *Tower of London*.

Wales and
England uni-
ted.

This King, by the Statute of *Rutland*, in the 12th. year of his Reign, united the Government of *Wales* to *England*.

Baliol, Scots
King, does
Fealty to K.
Edward.

At this time there were ten Competitors for the *Scotch* Crown; at last King *Edward* determined the Business, and *Baliol* was chosen, who did Homage, and swore Fealty and Allegiance to King *Edward*, as his liege Lord.

The Corona-
tion-Chair
brought into
England.

King *Edward* caused the fatal Chair, wherein the Kings of *Scotland* used to be inaugurated, to be brought into *England*, and put in *Westminster-Abbey* amongst the Monuments, where it still remains.

The Scots
swear Allegi-
ance to King
Edward.

All the *Scots* swore Allegiance to this King, except *William Walleys*, who of a private Gentleman came to be their Guardian Angel.

A Memorial for the Learned.

63

In his Time, three Men for rescuing of a Prisoner, had their right Hands cut off at their Wrists.

In this King's Time, the Title of *Baron* Barons. was confined to such only, as were called by Writ to serve in Parliament.

In this King's Time, there was a Rot of A Rot of Sheep, which continued for 25 years together, which 'twas thought began by a Ship of incredible greatness brought out of *Spain*.

In his 16th. year, it chanced in *Gascoin*, A wonderful that as the King and Queen sate in their Preservation. Chamber upon a Bed talking together, a Thunderbolt coming in at the Window behind them, passed betwixt them, and slew two of their Gentlemen that stood before them.

NOTABLE EVENTS

In the Reign of

King EDWARD the II.

A.D. 1307. **T**His King going towards *Scotland*, to raise the Siege of *Striveling*, with an Army of 100000 Men, was defeated by the *Scots*, who had but 30000 Men.

King Edward
beaten by the
Scots.
First noble
Blood shed
since the Con-
quest.

This King being always at dissention with his Barons, and they rebelling against him, there was many of them taken and executed, being the first that suffered in this manner in *England* since *William* the Conqueror.

Edward the
II: deposed.

This King was perswaded in his own Life-time, to surrender his Crown to his Son, and all Persons renounced Allegiance to him.

Knights-Tem-
plers impri-
soned.

In this King's Time, an Ordinance was made against Knights-Templers, accused of Heresie, and other Crimes; and they were all apprehended, and committed to divers Prisons.

A Bishop res-
cued from the
King by force.

The Bishop of *Hereford* being by this King arrested for high-Treason, the other Bishops came and rescued him by force.

In this King's 8th. year, was so great a Dearth, that Horses and Dogs were eaten, and Thieves in Prison pluckt in pieces those that were newly brought in amongst them, and eat them half alive; which continuing three years, brought in the end such a Pestilence, that the living scarce sufficed to bury the dead.

In this King's Time lived *John Mandeville*, the great Traveller, a Doctor of Physick, and a Knight. *Sir John Mandeville.*

NOTABLE EVENTS

In the Reign of

King EDWARD the III.

AT the Coronation of *Edward the III.* A.D. 1327. a general Pardon was proclaimed, which was the president and foundation of the Custom since used by all Kings; that at their first coming to the Crown, a general Pardon is always granted. *The first Coronation-Pardon.*

This King surrendred all his Title to *Scotland*, which his Grandfather had obtained there. *Title to Scotland surrendred.*

Edmond, Earl of *Kent*, this King's Uncle, being condemned for high-Treason, was so generally beloved, that he stood on the

the Scaffold, from one a Clock till five before any one could be found to execute him.

Man-Island
conquered.

In this King's Time, the *Isle of Man* was conquered by *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*; for which Service, King *Edward* gave him the Title of *King of Man*.

Guns first used.

'Tis said, that this King at the Siege of *Callice*, first made use of Guns.

First Daulphin of France.

About this Time, *Philip*, King of France, died, leaving his Son *John* to succeed him; in the beginning of whose Reign, *Humbert*, Prince of *Daulphin*, dying without Issue, made him his Heir; and thereupon *Charles*, King *John's* Son, was made first *Daulphin* of France.

Defrauding
Souldiers punished.

Sir John Midsterworth Knight, about this Time, was hanged, drawn, and quartered, at *Tyburn*, for Treason by him committed, in defrauding Souldiers of their Wages.

The Value of
Callice.

There was an Offer made to King *Edward*, to leave him 1400 Towns, and 3000 Fortresses in *Aquitain*, upon condition he would render *Callice*, and what he held in *Picardy*.

The Clergy
grant a Tax.

In the 45th. year of this King, in a Parliament at *Westminster*, the Clergy granted him 50000 *l.* to be paid the same year, and the Laity as much; which was levied, by setting a certain rate of 5 *l.* 15 *s.* upon every Parish, which were found in the 37 Shires, to be eight thousand six hundred.

Knight of the
Garter first.

Some say, this King instituted the Order of Knight of the Garter.

This

This King caused all Pleas in Law, which were before in *French*, now to be made in *English*, that the Subject might understand the course of the Law. Law first pleaded in *English*.

In this Time, at the instance of the *Londoners*, an Act was made, That no common Whore should wear any Hood, except striped with divers colours; nor Furs, but Garments reversed the wrong side outwards. Apparel for Whores.

This King also was the first that created Dukes, of whom *Henry of Bullingbrook*, Earl of *Lancaster*, created Duke of *Lancaster*, in the 27th. year of his Reign, was the first; but afterward he erected *Cornwal* into a Dutchy, and conferred it upon the Prince: after which Time, the King's eldest Son used always to be Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwal*, and Earl of *Chester*. Dukes first created.

In the 22^d. year of his Reign, a contagious Pestilence arose in the East and South Parts of the World, and spread it self all over Christendom; and coming at last into *England*, it so wasted the People, that scarce the 10th. Person of all sorts were left alive. There died in *London*, (some say, in *Norwich*) between the 1st. of *January*, and the 1st. of *July*, 57374 Persons. In *Yarmouth*, in one year, 7052 Men and Women; before which Time, the Parsonage there was worth 700 Marks a year, and afterwards was scarce worth 40 *l*. a year. This Plague began in *London* about *Albhallantide*, in the year 1348; and continued till the year 1357, where it was observed, that

A Memorial for the Learned.

Decrease of
Teeth in
men.

those who were born after the beginning of this Mortality, had but twenty eight Teeth, whereas before they had two and thirty.

A great Frost.

In this King's Time, a Frost lasted from the midst of *September*, to the Month of *April*.

Plenty of all
things.

In the 11th. year of his Reign, there was so great Plenty, that a quarter of Wheat was sold at *London* for two Shillings; a fat Ox for a Noble; a fat Sheep for Six-pence; five Pidgeons for a penny; a fat Goose for Two-pence; a Pig for a penny; and other things after that rate.

Chaucer.

In this King's Time lived the so much famed Sir *Geoffry Chaucer*, the famous *English* Poet.

NOTABLE EVENTS

In the Reign of

King RICHARD the II.

IN the beginning of this King's Reign, *A.D. 1377.*
One Mercer, a Scottish Pirat, committing A noble Act
many Outrages upon the Seas, against the of a Citizen
English Merchants, a Citizen of London, one of London.
John Philpot, at his own Charges fet forth
a Fleet, and in his own Person encountring
Mercer, took him and all his Ships.

About this Time, one Sir *John Annesley* A Combat be-
 Knight, accused *Thomas Katrington Esq;* tween Ka-
 for betraying the Fortrefs of *St. Saviour* to *Katrington and*
the French; which *Katrington* denying, at *Annesley.*
 the suit of *Annesley*, a solemn Combat is
 permitted to be between them; at which
 Combat, the King and all the great Lords
 were present: The Esq; *Katrington* was a
 man of a mighty stature, the Knight *An-*
nesley a little man; yet through the justness
 of his Cause, after a long Fight, the Knight
 prevailed, and *Katrington* the day after the
 Combat died.

After the Rebellion of *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw*, in this King's Time, Sir *Robert Tresilian*, Lord Chief Justice, being ap-
 point-
 1400 execu-
 ted for Treason.

pointed to sit in Judgment against the Offenders, 1500 being found guilty, were all executed.

Manner of
Knighting.

The manner of Knighting in these days thus: They caused him to put a Basinet upon his Head, and then the King with a Sword in both his Hands struck him strongly upon the Neck. This King added the Dagger to the Arms of *London*.

This King for a considerable time kept the Great Seal in his own hands.

The French
prepare a Na-
vy of 1287
Ships.

The *French*, in this King's Time, designing to invade *England*, presuming no less than to make a Conquest of it, prepared 1287 Ships; but the Attempt, as it was impertinent, signified nothing.

The King ob-
liged to at-
tend the Par-
liament.

A Parliament, in this King's Time, declared to the King, That by an old Ordinance it was enacted, that if the King should absent himself 40 days, not being sick, from his Parliament, the Houses might lawfully break up and return home.

This King being at dissention with his Lords, could procure none to fight against them.

A strange Ac-
cident in a
Family.

'Tis almost wonderful what is related of the Family of the *Hastings*, Earls of *Pembroke*, that for many Generations the Sons never saw the Fathers, the Fathers being always dead before the Sons were born.

A noble Just-
ing.

In this King's 13th. year, a Royal Just was proclaimed to be holden within *Smithfield* in *London*; which being published, many Strangers came hither, of the most noble

ble Families of *Europe*: At the day appointed there issued out of the *Tower*, about three a Clock in the afternoon, 60 Courfers appavelled for the Jufts, and upon every one an Efquire of Honour riding a foft pace; after them came forth almost 40 Ladies of Honour, mounted on Palfreys, and every Lady led a Knight with a Chain of Gold; and fo they came riding through the Streets of *London* to *Smithfield*, where the Juft held 24 days.

At this Time, in a Parliament, the Duke of *Lancaster* caufed to be legitimated, the Ifsue he had by *Catharine Swinford*, before he married her; of whom *Thomas Beaufort* was created Earl of *Somerfet*.

A Bastard legitimated by Parliament.

In a Parliament, about this Time, the Judges gave their opinions, that when Articles are propounded by the King to be handled in Parliament, if other Articles be handled before thofe are determined, that it is Treafon in them that do it.

What Articles first to be handled in Parliament.

A general Pardon was now granted for all Offences, to all the King's Subjects, but only 50, whose Names he would not exprefs, but referved them to his own knowledge, that when any of the Nobility offended him, he might at his pleasure name him to be one of the number excepted, and fo keep them ftill within his danger.

A ftrange fort of general Pardon.

In his 11th. year, King *Richard* created *John Beauchamp* of *Holt*, Baron of *Kiderminster*, by his Letters Patents, the first that was fo made; for before this Time, Barons were always made, by calling them

Barons first made by Letters Patents,

them to Parliaments by the King's Writ.

An Image
made to speak

In a Parliament, in this King's Time, there was a certain Image of Wax made by Necromancy, which at an hour appointed spoke these words: *The Head shall be cut off; the Head shall be lift up aloft; the Feet shall be lift up above the Head.*

Guns first in-
vented and
used.

About the year 1280, the making of Guns was found by a German; who having beaten Brimstone in a Mortar to powder, and covering it with a Stone, it hapned that as he struck Fire, a spark chanced to fall into the Powder, which caused a Flame of such force, that it raised the Stone a great height; which after he perceived, he made a Pipe of Iron, and tempered the Powder with some other Ingredients, and so finished that deadly Engine. The first that used it were the *Venetians*, against the Inhabitants of *Genoa*.

NOTABLE EVENTS

In the Reign of

King HENRY the IV.

THis King *Henry* fighting against the Nobles that rebelled, slew 36 with his own hands. *A.D. 1399. This King's Valour.*

Prince *Henry*, this King's Son, being very disorderly, and keeping ill Company, one of his Companions being arraigned for Felony before the Lord Chief Justice, he went to the King's Bench-Bar, and offered to take the Prisoner away by force; but being withstood by the Lord Chief Justice, he stepped to him, and struck him over the Face; whereat the Judge nothing abashed, rose up and told him, That he did not this Affront to him, but to the King his Father, in whose Place he sat; and therefore to make him know his Fault, he commanded him to be committed to the *Fleet*: The Prince quietly submitted to the Sentence, and suffered himself to be led to Prison. *Prince Henry made a Prisoner.*

In this King's days, Burning and Execution by Fire, for Controversies in Religion, was first put in practice. *Burning Atheists when first.*

In

An Appearance of the Devil.

In the 3^d. year of this King, at *Danbury* in *Essex*, the Devil appeared in likeness of a grey Friar ; who entring the Church, put the People in great fear, and the same hour, with a Tempest of Whirlwind and Thunder, the top of the Steeple was broken down, and half the Chancel scattered abroad.

NOTABLE EVENTS

In the Reign of

King HENRY the Fifth.

A.D. 1412.
A Subsidy granted without asking.

THE first Parliament, in this King's Time, grant him a Subsidy without asking for it ; the like of which was never known before nor since, the Kings being in capacity to ask.

First Garter-King at Arms.

At the Siege of *Seyns* in *France*, King *Henry* created an Officer of Arms, to be King of Heralds over the Englishmen, and entitiled him *Garter*.

The King's Prophetical Saying.

This King having notice of his Son's Birth and Christning, Prophetically said, *Good Lord, I Henry of Monmouth, shall small time reign, and much get ; and Henry born at Windsor, shall long time reign, and lose all ; but God's Will be done.*

In

In his 9th. year, in a Parliament holden at *Westminster*, it was ordained, That no man should offer Gold in payment, unless it were weight; and thereupon were appointed Balances and Weights. Gold paid by weight.

In a Synod at *Rochester*, in this King's Time, Sir *John Oldcastle* was pronounced to be an Heretick, by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; who then enacted a Decree, That the holy Scriptures ought not to be translated into the *English* Tongue: But mark the Judgment that fell upon his Tongue, whose Roots and Blade soon after grew so big in his Mouth and Throat, that he could neither speak, nor swallow down Meat, but in horreur lay languishing, till at last starved by Famine, he died. The Scriptures ordered to be in *Latin*, for which a just Judgment falls on the Bishop of *Canterbury*.

This King was perhaps the greatest that ever reigned in *England*: 'Tis said, he was so temperate in his Diet, and so free from Vain-glory, that 'twas truly said, he had something in him of *Cæsar*, that *Alexander* the Great had not, that he would not be drunk; and something of *Alexander*, that *Cæsar* had not, viz. that he would not be flattered. King *Henry* the V. his Character.

NOTABLE EVENTS

In the Reign of King HENRY the Sixth.

A.D. 1422.
40000 French
frighted with
the Name of
Salisbury.

IN King Henry the Sixth's Time, the Earl of *Salisbury* got so great a Name in *France*, that only naming of him was enough to fright 20000 *French*; as appeared, when the *French* Constable with 40000 Men, besieged the Town of *St. James de Benuron*, and having made a breach fit for Assault, whilst his Captains stood straining of courtesie, which of them should first enter, Sir *Nicholas Burdet* with all his Forces sallied forth, crying aloud, *A Salisbury, A Salisbury*; which Name struck such a Consternation in the Besiegers, that they all stood like men amazed; of whom 600 were slain, 200 drowned in the Ditches, 50 taken Prisoners, with 18 Standards, and the Constable was glad to quit the Place, and desert the Siege.

A Necromantick Art.

'Tis said, that *Roger Bullingbrook*, a Necromancer, and *Margery Jordan*, the Witch of Eye in *Suffolk*, deviled a Picture of Wax, in proportion of the King, by Sorcery, that had such effect on the King's Body, that

that as the Wax consumed, so the King's Body consumed; for which they were both condemned.

Soon after the good Duke of *Gloucester* was secretly murdered, five of his menial Servants, viz. *Sir Roger Chamberlain Kt. Middleton, Herber, Artz, Esq; and John Needham Gent.* were condemned to be hanged, drawn, and quartered; and hanged they were at *Tyburn*, let down quick, stript naked, marked with a Knife to be quartered; and then the Marquess of *Suffolk* brought their Pardon, and delivered it at the Place of Execution, and so their Lives were saved.

Five Men hanged at *Tyburn*, yet lived after.

It was observed of this King, that no Enterprize of War ever prospered when he was present.

His Misfortune in War.

In the 32^d. year of this King, the Lord Mayor of *London* first began to go by Water to *Westminster*, to take his Oath, where before they used to go by Land.

Lord Mayor goes by Water to take his Oath.

In this King's Time, the Art of Printing was found out at *Mogunce* in *Germany*, by a Knight called *John Guttenburg*, and brought into *England* by *William Caxton*, a *London* Mercer, who first practised the same in the Abbey at *Westminster*, A. D. 1471.

Printing first in *England*.

In the 18th. year of this King, all the Lions in the *Tower* died.

The Lions died.

In his 22^d. year, on *New-years-day*, near unto *Bedford*, a very deep Water, which ran between the Towns of *Swelstone* and *Harlwood*, stood suddenly still, and divided it self, so that by the space of three miles, the bottom remained dry.

A wonderful Prodigy.

In

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Printing first in England.

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The Lions died.

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A wonderful Prodigy.

In

A wonderful
Cock.

In the three and thirtieth year of his Reign, besides a great Blazing-star, there hapned a strange Sight ; a monstrous Cock came out of the Sea, and in the presence of a multitude of People at *Portland*, made a hideous Crowing three times, each time turning about and clapping his Wings, and beckning towards the North, the South, and the West ; as also many prodigious Births.

A shower of
Blood.

In his six and thirtieth year, in a Town in *Bedfordshire*, it rained Blood.

The Valour
of the Earl
of *Warwick*.

In this King's Time, *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Warwick*, was so brave a Souldier, that he could make whom he pleased King.

NOTABLE EVENTS

In the Reign of

King EDWARD the IV.

IN the beginning of this King's Reign, *A.D. 1460.*
there was so bloody a Battel fought between his Forces, and those of the late King *Henry*, that there was on both sides 38000 Men slain, all Englishmen, which perhaps was a greater Slaughter, than at one Encounter has been known for many Ages. *A wonderful Slaughter.*

In the 4th. year of King *Edward* the IV. The Mayor of London offended.
there were made eight Serjeants at Law, who held their Feast at the Bishop of *Ely's* Place in *Holborn*, where the Lord *Gray* of *Ruthin*, then Lord Treasurer of *England*, was placed before the Lord Mayor of *London*, being invited to the Feast; which gave such a distast to the Mayor, that he presently departed with the Aldermen and Sheriffs, without tasting of their Feast; and it was registred to be a President in time to come.

This King, in *Michaelmas*-Term, in the 2^d. year of his Reign, fate three days together publickly, with his Judges, on the King's
This King first as Judg.

King's-Bench, in *Westminster-Hall*, to observe what needed Reformation in it, either at Bench or at Bar.

King *Edward*
marries his
Subject.

This King falling desperately in Love with the Lady *Elizabeth Gray*, Widow of Sir *John Gray* of *Groby*, not being able to prevail upon her Chastity, was forced to marry her; he was the first King since the Conquest that married his Subject.

Sheep sent to
the King of
Arragon.

This King sent a'score of *Cotſal* Ewes, and five Rams, to *John King* of *Arragon*, for a Present; which how small soever the Present appeared, was great in effect, by their increase there to admiration.

A Judge
strangely me-
lancholy.

Sir *John Hawksford*, one of the Chief Justices about this Time, grew so melancholy, that one day he called to him the Keeper of his Park, charging him with negligence, in suffering his Deer to be stoln; and thereupon commanded him, that if he met any man in his Night-circuit that would not stand or speak, he should not spare to kill him, whosoever he were: The Knight having thus laid his foundation, and meaning to end his doleful days, in a certain dark Night secretly conveyed himself out of the House, and walked alone in his Park: The Keeper hearing one stirring and coming towards him, asked, Who was there? but no Answer being made, he commanded him to stand; which he refusing to do, the Keeper shot, and killed him.

The Fickle-
ness of Parlia-
ments.

Here was a great Example of the Fickleness of the Minds of Parliaments; for in the space of half a year, one Parliament pro-

proclaimed King *Edward* an Usurper, and King *Henry* a lawful King, and another proclaiming *Edward* a lawful King, and King *Henry* an Usurper : So that we may see, in humane Affairs there is nothing certain.

In this King's Time, one *Walter Walker*, living at the *Crown* in *Cheapside*, was hang- ed, for only saying to his Child when it cried, That if it would be quiet, he would make it Heir of the *Crown*. And *Thomas Burdet* Esq; of *Arrow* in *Warwickshire*, having a Buck killed by the King that he much esteemed, wished it Horns and all in the Belly of him that counsell'd the King to kill it ; and because none counsell'd the King to kill it but himself, it was thought those words were not spoken, without a malignant reflecting on the King ; and thereupon *Burdet* was arraigned, condemn- ed, and beheaded at *Tyburn*.

Strange Ex-
amples of Se-
verity.

In *Edward* the Fourth's Time, there was used a way for raising Money, called a *Be- nevolence* ; and it is memorable of an old rich Widow, to whom King *Edward* call- ing among others, merrily asked, *What she would willingly give towards his great Char- ges ? By my troth, (quoth she) for thy love- ly Countenance thou shalt have twenty pounds :* The King not looking for half the Sum, thanked her, and lovingly kissed her ; which so wrought with the old Widow, that she presently swore, *He should have twenty pounds more ;* and paid it willingly.

A merry Pas-
sage between
the King and
an old Widow.

The length of
the Noses of
Shooes.

Whereas before this King's Time, the Noses or Beaks of Shooes were so long, that they were fain to be tyed, some with Chains, and some with Silk, to their Knees, their length was now by Proclamation contracted to two inches.

Judge Little-
ton.

In this King's Time lived *Thomas Littleton*, a Reverend Judg of the *Common-Pleas*, who brought a great part of the Law into method, which lay before confusedly dispersed, and composed his Book of *Tenures*.

The most Notable

E V E N T S

In the Reign of

King EDWARD the V.

AND

RICHARD the III.

THE most notable thing that hapned *A.D. 1483.*
 about this Time, was the murthering *King Edward*
 of *King Edward* the V. and his Brother, in *murther'd,*
 the *Tower*, by the Order of their Uncle, *and God's*
 the Duke of *Gloucester*, who being appoint- *Judgment on*
 ed their Protector, usurped the Kingdom; *his Executi-*
 sure the most horrid Villainy that was ever *oners.*
 perpetrated, and must needs excite the
 divine Revenge, to make Examples of such
 villainous Miscreants, as durst attempt the
 Lives of two such Royal Infants: which
 indeed was not very slow; for *Miles For-*
rest, one of these damnable Executioners,
 rotted away piece-meal: *Dighton*, another,
 lived at *Callice* a long time after, but detest-
 ed of all men, died in great misery: Sir

A Memorial for the Learned.

James Tyrrel, the chief Engine, was be-headed afterwards on *Tower-hill* for Treason : and King *Richard* had never after a quiet Mind, being forced by his frightful Dreams, often to start out of Bed, and run about his Chamber, as if all Hells Furies were tormenting him ; so that it was truly verified in him,

Ultrix Tisiphone vocat agmina sæva sororum.

An Inundation of the River *Severn*.

In the second year of King *Richard* the Third, when the Duke of *Buckingham* meant to pass with his Army over *Severn*, there was so great an Inundation of Water, that Men were drowned in their Beds, Houses were over-turned, Children were carried about the Fields, swimming in Cradles, Beasts were drowned on Hills : Which rage of Water continued ten days, and has been ever since called, *The Duke of Buckingham's Water*.

The most
NOTABLE EVENTS
In the Reign of
King HENRY the VII.

King Henry the VII. whether doubting *A.D.* 1485. any sudden Attempt upon his Person, or whether he did it to follow the Example of *France*; in the very beginning of his Reign, he ordered a Band of tall personable Men to be attending upon him, which was called the *King's Guard*; which no King before, and all Kings since have used.

In this King's Time was the sweating-Sickness in *London*, of which two Lord Mayors and six Aldermen died in eight days time: The Cure for it was, If it took them in the day, to lye down in their Cloaths for 24 hours, and not stir; if in the night, not to stir out of Bed for the like time, and to keep themselves from motion as much as could be.

In the 2d. year of King Henry the VII. A Carver *John Persival*, the Mayor of *London's* Carver, waiting at his Table, was chosen one of *London's* made Sheriff of *London*.

A Memorial for the Learned.

of the Sheriffs of *London*, only by Sir *John Collet*'s, then Mayor, drinking to him in a Cup of Wine, (as the custom is to drink to him whom he list to name Sheriff) and forthwith the said *Perseval* fate down at the Mayor's Table, and covered his Head, and was afterward Mayor himself.

Granada won by the Spaniards.

In the 6th. year of *Henry the VII.* the *Spaniards* won the great and rich City and Countrey of *Granada* from the *Moors*; and thereupon the King of *Spain* was entituled, *The Catholick King.*

A Justs at Sheen.

In the Month of *May* was holden a solemne Justing, at the King's Palace of *Sheen*, now called *Richmond*, which continued the space of a Month; in which Justs, Sir *James Parker*, running against a Gentleman named *Hugh Vaughan*, by reason of a faulty Helmet, was hit in the Mouth at the first Course, so that his Tongue was born to the hinder part of his Head; so that he died upon the Place.

His Riches at his Death.

This King, by his good Husbandry, and oppression of his Subjects, by those hated Persons *Empson* and *Dudley*, left behind him at his Death 1800000 *l.*

Yeomen of the Guard when first instituted.

This King was the first that ordained a Company of tall strong men, (naming them Yeomen of the Guard) to be attending about the Person of the King, to whom he appointed a Livery by which to be known, and a Captain by whom to be chosen.

First suing in forma pauperis.

In this Time was made that excellent Law, for admission of poor Suitors, *in forma*

ma Pauperis, without paying Fee to Councillor, Attorney, or Clerk.

Another, That Murtherers should be First Burning burnt on the brawn of the left Hand with in the Hand. the Letter *M.* and Thieves with the Letter *T.* so that if they offended 'a second time, they should have no mercy, but be put to death; and this to reach to all Clerks convict.

In his 18th. year, King *Henry* being himself a Brother of the *Taylors* Company, as *Merchant-Taylors* first given divers Kings before had been, viz. *Richard* the III. *Edward* the IV. *Henry* the VI. *Henry* the V. *Henry* the IV. and *Richard* the II. also 11 Dukes, 28 Earls, and 48 Lords; he now gave to them the Name and Title of *Merchant-Taylors*, as a Name of Worship to endure for ever.

In this King's Time, the Priviledge of Sanctuaries Sanctuaries was very much abated with abrogated. permission of the Pope.

In his 12th. year, on *Bartholomew-day*, Large Hail- at the Town of *St. Needs* in *Bedfordshire*, stones. there fell Hailstones, that were measured 18 inches about.

The most notable and extraordinary

E V E N T S

In the Reign of

King HENRY the VIII.

A.D. 1509.
Masking first
in England.

Amongst many of King Henry the Eighth's jovial Devices, he at *Greenwich*, with 11 more, was disguised, after the manner of *Italy*, called A Mask, a thing not seen before in *England*: They were apparelled all in Garments long and broad, wrought all with Gold, with Vizards and Caps of Gold; and after the Banquet done, these Maskers came in, with six Gentlemen disguised in Silk, bearing staff-Torches, and desired the Ladies to dance; and after they had danced and communed together, took their leave and departed.

The Emperor
takes Pay of
King Henry.

In a War that King Henry the VIII. had with *France*, the Emperor *Maximilian* took Pay of King Henry as his Souldier; an Honour never done before to any King of *Europe*.

It is a strange thing what *George Buchanan* relates, as being present, of *James* now King

King of Scotland, who intending to have a *A strange Vi-*
 War with *England*, a certain old Man of *sion.*
 venerable Aspect, and clad in a long blue
 Garment, came to him, and leaning fami-
 liarly on the Chair where the King sat,
 said, *I am sent to thee, O King, to give thee*
warning, that thou proceed not in the War thou
art about, for if thou do, it will be thy ruine :
 And having so said, he pressed through the
 Company, and vanished out of sight, for
 by no enquiry it could be found what be-
 came of him.

Pope *Julius* the II. sent to King *Henry* a *Henry the*
 Cap of Maintenance and a Sword, and *VIII. had the*
 being angry with the King of *France*, trans- *Title of Chri-*
 ferred, by Authority of the *Lateran Coun-* *stianissimus.*
 cil, the Title of *Christianissimo*, from him
 upon King *Henry*. Soon after which, King *A Justing.*
Henry had a *Justs*, wherein himself and the
 Duke of *Suffolk* were Defendants against all
 comers ; who having the Duke of *Longue-*
ville, and the Lord of *Clermont*, to be Spe-
 ctators, spread the Fame of their Chivalry
 into foreign Nations. He used a new kind
 of *Justing*, in manner volant, as fast as one
 could follow another, which was very de-
 lightful to the Beholders.

This King, and *Francis* King of *France*, *A magnificent*
 had an Interview, which was so magnifi- *Interview.*
 cent, that the Vale of *Audrea* where they
 met, is since called, *The Camp of Cloth of*
Gold : The Particulars are too tedious for
 this place, so that he that would see more,
 may find it at large in *Page 266.*

This

The Title of
Defender of
the Faith gi-
ven.

A noble Acti-
on.

This King, for writing against *Luther*, had by the Pope the Title given him, of *Defender of the Faith*.

In this King's Time, Sir *William Fitz-Williams*, landing in the Haven of *Treport*, with 700 Men, he beat 6000 *French*, that fought to impeach his Landing, took their Bulwarks, and much Ordnance in them, burned the Suburbs of the Town of *Treport*, and all in five hours, and then returned.

Annats forbid-
den to be paid
to *Rome*.

A.D. 1531. An Act was made, That Bishops should pay no more Annats, or Money for Bulls, to the Pope, forasmuch as it was proved, there had been paid for Bulls of Bishops, since the 4th. year of *Henry* the VII. an 160000 *l*. besides what had been paid for Pardons, and other Dispensations.

No more Ap-
peals to *Rome*.

Another Act was also then made, That no Person should appeal for any Cause out of this Realm to the Court of *Rome*, but from the Commissary to the Bishop, and from the Bishop to the Archbishop, and from the Archbishop to the King, and all Causes of the King to be tryed in the Upper House of the Convocation.

King *Henry*
supream Head
of the Church

The Clergy of *England*, being now char- ged by the King's Council, to be in a *Præmunire*, for maintaining the Cardinal *Woolsey's Legantine* Power, in their Convocation concluded an humble Submission in writing, and offered the King an 100000 *l*. to have their Pardon by Parliament: Which Offer, after some labour, was accepted, and their Pardon promised; in which Sub-
mis-

mission, the Clergy called the King, *The
supream Head of the Church.*

About the Time that this King married *Ann Bullen*, all men that had 40 l. a year Land, were either obliged to be Knighted, or to pay a Fine. Obligations of
Knighthood.

In the 26th. year of this King, there was an Act made, which authorized the King to be supream Head of the Church of *England*, and the Pope's Authority to be utterly abolished. The Pope's
Authority a-
bolished.

On the 10th. of June, 1541. Sir *Edmund Knevet* of *Norfolk* Kt. was arraigned before the Officers of the Green-cloth, for striking Mr. *Cleer* of *Norfolk*, within the Tennis-Court of the King's House. Being found guilty, he had Judgment to lose his right Hand, and to forfeit all his Lands and Goods: Whereupon there was called to do Execution, First, The Serjeant-Surgeon, with his Instruments pertaining to his Office; then the Serjeant of the Wood-yard, with a Mallet, and a Block to lay the Hand upon; then the King's Master-Cook, with a Knife to cut off the Hand; then the Serjeant of the Larder, to set the Knife right on the Joynt; then the Serjeant-Farrier, with searing Irons to sear the Veins; then the Serjeant of the Poultry with a Cock, which Cock should have his Head smitten off on the same Block, and with the same Knife; then the Yeomen of the Chandry with Searcloths; then the Yeomen of the Scullery, with a Pan of Fire to heat the Irons, and two Forms for all Officers to set The Manner
and Ceremo-
ny of cutting
off the Hand
of one that
strikes in the
King's Court.

set their Stuff on ; then the Serjeant of the Cellar, with Wine, Ale, and Beer ; then the Serjeant of the Ewery, with Bafon, Ewer, and Towels. All things being thus prepared , Sir *William Pickering* Knight-Marshal, was commanded to bring in his Prisoner, to whom the Chief Justice declared his Offence ; which the said *Knevet* confessed, and humbly submitted himself to the King's mercy ; only he desired, the King would spare his right Hand, and take his left ; *Because*, said he, *if my right Hand be spared, I may live to do the King good service.* Of whose Submission, and reason of his Suit, when the King was informed, he granted him to lose neither of his Hands, and pardoned him also of his Lands and Goods.

Vicount *Lisle*
dieth of excess
of Joy.

A. D. 1542. About this Time , *Arthur Plantagenet* , Vicount *Lisle* , base Son to King *Edward* the IV. having been imprisoned upon suspicion of a Practice, for betraying of *Callice* to the *French*, whilst he was the King's Lieutenant there, was found to be innocent of the Fact : And thereupon the King to make him some reparation for his Disgrace, sent him a Ring, and a very gracious Message ; whereat the Vicount took so great Joy, that the night following, of that very Joy he died.

First Registers
in Churches.

In the 30th. year of this King, it was ordained by *Cromwel*, the King's Vicar-General, That in all Churches there should be kept a Register of every Wedding, Christning, and Burial, within the same Parish for ever.

In

In his 31st. year, the King first instituted and appointed 50 Gentlemen, called Pensioners, to wait upon his Person, assigning to each of them 50 *l.* a year, for the maintenance of themselves and two Horses.

In his 37th. year, the Brothel-houses, called the Stews on the *Bank-side* in *Southwark*, were put down by the King's Commandment; and it was done by Proclamation, and sound of Trumpet.

In his 23^d. year, it was enacted, That Meat sold by Butchers should sell their Meat by weight; Beef for a half penny the pound, and Mutton for three farthings.

King Henry in his 24th. year, built his *St. James* Mansion-house of *St. James*, where he made a fair Park.

In this King's Time, one *Foxley*, Pot-maker to the *Tower* of *London*, fell asleep, and could not be wakened at 14 days.

In this King's Time also lived *Anthony Fitz-Herbert*, who has writ so learnedly of the Law.

The most

NOTABLE EVENTS

In the Reign of

King EDWARD the Sixth.

A.D. 1547.
A miraculous
Victory.

THE Reign of King *Edward* the VI. was ushered in with a miraculous Victory over the *Scots*, the Duke of *Somerset*, the Protector of *England*, being General of the *English* Forces; in which Battel there were of the *Scots* slain above 14000, and on the *English* Party, only 50 Horse-men, and one Foot-man.

An uncourte-
ous Guest.

After some Rebellions in the West, in this King's days, Sir *William Kingston* being Provost-Marshal, one *Bayer*, Mayor of *Bodwin* in *Cornwal*, had been amongst the Rebels, but enforced: The Provost sent him word, he would come and dine with him; the Mayor hereupon made great Provision: A little before Dinner, the Provost took the Mayor aside, and required him to put up a pair of Gallows against Dinner was done; which the Mayor did: Presently after Dinner, the Provost taking the Mayor by the Hand, entreated him to lead

lead him to the Gallows ; where being come, he asked the Mayor, *If they were strong enough: Yes*, (said the Mayor :) *Well then*, said the Provost, *get you up speedily, for they were provided for you* ; and the Mayor was hanged accordingly.

A. D. 1551. In the Reign of King Edward the VI. the charge was given, that Ireland should be governed by English Laws. *English Laws in Ireland.*

In a Parliament, in the 4th. year of this King, Priests Children were legitimate. Priests Children legitimate.

In his 6th. year, at *Middleton-stony*, 11 miles from *Oxford*, a Woman brought forth a Child which had two perfect Bodies from the Navel upwards, the Legs for both the Bodies grew out at the middle, where they both were joyned, and had but one Issue for the Excrements of them both. They lived 18 days, and were Women-Children. A Miraculous Birth.

This year also were taken at *Quinborough* three Dolphins, and at *Black-wall* six more, the least of which was bigger than any Horse.

EXTRAORDINARY EVENTS

In the Reign of
Queen *MARY*.

A.D. 1553.
Mafs restored.

Queen *Mary*, soon after her coming to the Crown, introduced Mafs again, which had been abolished by her Brother.

A Judgement
on Judge *Morgan*.

It is remarkable in this Queens Reign, that Judge *Morgan*, who gave the Sentence upon the Lady *Jane Gray*, shortly after fell mad, and in his raving, cried continually to have the Lady *Jane* taken from him, and so ended his miserable Life.

Cranmer's
Heart not
burnt with
his Body.

It was very remarkable of *Cranmer*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who being burnt at *Oxford* in this Queens days, his Heart remained in the midst of the Fire, untouched by that devouring Element.

How many
died for Religion.

In this Queens Time, there died for Religion in all, two hundred threescore and seventeen.

A strange
Rainbow.

In her 2d. year, on the 15th. of *February*, there appeared in the Sky a Rainbow

reversed, the Bow turning downwards, and the two ends standing upwards.

In her 5th. year, within a mile of *Nottingham*, so marvellous a Tempest of Thunder hapned, that it beat down all the Houses and Churches in two Towns thereabouts, cast the Bell to the outside of the Church-yard, and some Webbs of Lead, 400 Foot into the Field; the River of *Trent* running between the two Towns, the Water, with the Mud in the bottom, was carried a quarter of a Mile, and cast against Trees, with the violence whereof, the Trees were pulled up by the Roots, and cast twelvescore off; five or six Men thereabouts were slain, and neither Flesh nor Skin perished; also a Child was taken out of a man's hand, and taken two Spears length high, and then let fall 200 Foot off.

A wonderful Tempest.

Also this year, on the last of *September*, A vast Rain, fell so great store of Rain, that *Westminster-hall* was full of Water, and Boats were rowed over *Westminster-bridge* into *Kings-street*.

About this Time, *John Hopkins* translated *John Hopkins*. many of *David's* Psalms into *English* Meter, which are to be found amongst those appointed to be sung in the Church.

EXTRAORDINARY EVENTS

In the Reign of
Queen ELIZABETH.

A.D. 1558.
The last Nun-
cio in England

Queen *Elizabeth* was Crowned by the Bishop of *Carlisle*.

This Queen re-introducing Protestancy, the Abbot *Mortinengi* was the last Nuncio that ever was sent by the Pope into *England*, and Sir *Edward Carne*, now dying at *Rome*, was the last Leiger that was ever sent to the Pope by the Kings of *England*.

A strange
Mortality.

In the 19th. year of this Queen, at the Assizes at *Oxford*, suddenly, the Court sitting at the Crown-bar, they were surprized with a pestilent Savour ; from whence it came, is uncertain , but all that were there present, within 40 hours died, except Women and Children, and the Contagion went no farther : There died the Lord Chief Baron, with many Knights and Justices of the Peace, and others, to the number of 300.

A. D. 1580. Captain *Drake* returned from his Voyage about the World, being the first that succeeded in that Attempt. Captain *Drake*

In the *Dutch Wars*, in this Queens Time, the *English* (who of all Dwellers in the Northern Parts of the World, were hitherto the least Drinkers, and deserved praise for their Sobriety) learned to be Drunkards. English first Drunkards.

About 1585. one *Ralph Lane*, who came with Captain *Drake* from *Virginia*, brought the first Tobacco into *England*, which the *Indians* take against Crudities of their Stomach. Tobacco brought into England.

The Earl of *Leicester* assaulting *Zutphen*, and there setting upon a Fort, one *Edward Stanley* (of the *Stanleys* of *Elford*) catching hold of a *Spaniard's* Lance, that was brandished at him, held it so fast, that by it he was drawn into the very Fort ; whereupon the *Spaniards* being affrighted, (thinking all the Enemies were coming up, forsook the Place. A Fort taken by one Man.

A. D. 1587. died Sir *Ralph Sadler*, Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, last Banneret of *England*, with which Dignity he was adorned at the Battel of *Musselborough* in *Scotland*. Last Banneret of England.

At this Time was memorable the prodigious Carriage of one *Hacket*, a mean Fellow, of no Learning ; who when in the way of Reconciliation to one with whom he had been at variance, he embraced him, he bit off his Nose, and the Man desired to have his Nose again, that it might be sewed on Hacket's strange Reconciliation.

A Memorial for the Learned.

while the Wound was green, he most villainously eat it up, and swallowed it down before his face. This Man was afterwards executed, for taking upon him to be *Christ*, without Recantation.

Dublin made
an University.

This Queen made the Colledge at *Dublin* in *Ireland*, an University, which was formerly the Monastery of *All-saints*, endowing it with Power to confer Scholastical Dignities.

Judges.

This Queen was the first that allowed the Judges any thing upon their Circuits.

East-India
Company.

She first ordained the Company of *East-India* Merchants.

Lapis Calami-
naris.

The Stone called, *Lapis Calaminaris*, which is of great use in Brass-works, was first brought into *England* at this Time, and in plentiful manner.

Gunpowder
made in Eng-
land.

Likewise this Queen was the first that caused Gunpowder to be made in *England*, which before was had from foreign Parts, and at dear Rates.

A monstrous
Fish.

In her 6th. year, in the Month of *December*, at *Grimsby* in *Lincolnshire*, was driven on shore a monstrous Fish: in length 19 yards, his Tail 15 foot broad, and 6 yards between the Eyes; 12 Men stood upright in his Mouth to get the Oyl.

Serges made
in England.

In her 10th. year, the *Dutch* brought into *England*, the Art of making Bays, Says and Serges, and all woven Stuffs, both woollen and linnen.

A prodigious
Earthquake.

In her 13th. year, a prodigious Earthquake hapned in the East Parts of *Herefordshire*:

shire : The Earth opened, and a Hill with a Rock under it (making at first a hideous noise) lifted it self up a great height, and began to travel, bearing along with it the Trees that grew upon it, the Sheep-folds, and Flocks of Sheep : in the Place from whence it was first moved, it left a gaping distance 40 Foot broad, and 80 Ells long ; the whole Field was about 20 Acres. Passing along, it overthrew a Chappel in the way, removed an Yew-tree planted in the Church-yard, from the West into the East ; with the like force it thrust before it Highways, Sheep-folds, Hedges and Trees, made tilled Ground Pasture, and Pasture fit for Tillage. Having walked in this sort from Saturday Evening, till Monday Noon, it stood still.

In her 17th. year, a vast mighty Whale A large Whale taken. was cast upon *Thanet-Isle* in *Kent*, 20 Ells long, and 13 Foot broad from the Belly to the Back-bone, and 11 Foot between the Eyes, one of his Eyes being taken out of his Head, was more than a Cart with six Horses could draw ; the Oyl being boyled out of his Head, was *Parmacittee*.

In her 22^d. year, a strange Apparition A strange Apparition. hapned in *Somersetshire* : 60 Personages all cloathed in black, a Furlong distance from those that beheld them : then another like Number and Company appeared ; these encountered one another, and then vanished away : and again they appeared all in bright Armour, and encountered one another, and so vanished away. This was ex-

A Memorial for the Learned.

amined before Sir George Norton, and sworn by four honest Men that saw it, to be true.

Another
Earthquake.

In her six and twentieth year, being the year 1588, in *Dorsetshire*, a Field of three Acres in *Blackmore*, with the Trees and Fences, moved from its Place, and passed over another Field, travelling in the High-way that goeth to *Herne*, and there stayed.

A great
Drought.

In her five and thirtieth year, many Cattel died for want of Water, and the River of *Thames* did so fail, that a Horse-man might ride over at *London-Bridge*.

E X-

EXTRAORDINARY
EVENTS

In the Reign of
King *JAMES.*

AS King *James*, coming first to *London*, A.D. 1603. at *Godmanchester*, near *Huntington*, the King *James* Bailiffs of the Town presented him with presented with 70 Teams of 70 Team of Horse, all traced to tail new of Horses. Plows : At which the King wondring, they said, It was the ancient Custom so to do, when any King of *England* passed through the Town, and by which, as being the King's Tenants, they held their Land.

King *James*, having now Ambassadors sent to congratulate his coming to the Crown from all Parts, first erected the Place of Master of the Ceremonies, allowing 200 *l.* a year Fee; and the first that had the Place, was Sir *Lewis Lewkenor*, a Gentleman, who besides other good Parts, was very skilful in the neighbouring Languages.

The first Master of the Ceremonies.

Knights-Barons first created.

In the year 1612, King *James* began the Order of Knights, called *Baronets*, because they take place next to *Barons* younger Sons; and he appointed certain Laws, to make them capable that should be admitted. First, That they should maintain the number of 30 Foot-Souldiers in *Ireland* for three years; then that they should be Gentlemen of Blood of three Descents; and lastly, should have Land of Inheritance, in possession, or immediate reversion, to the value of a 1000 l. per annum: And to keep the number from swarming, he confined it to 200; and as the Issue should fail, the Order to cease.

Water brought to London.

In this King's Time, Mr. *Hugh Middleton*, a Goldsmith of *London*, brought Water to the City, from the two great Springs of *Chadwel*, and *Amwel* in *Hertfordshire*, having cut a Channel from thence to a Place near *Islington*, whither he conveyed it to a large Pond; and from thence in Pipes of young Elms, to all Places of the City.

A wonderful Journey.

In the 17th. of this King, *Bernard Calvert* of *Andover*, rode from *St. Georges Church* in *Southwark* to *Dever*, from thence passed by Barge to *Callice* in *France*, and from thence returned back to *St. Georges Church* the same day, setting out about Three in the morning, and returned about Eight at night, fresh and lusty.

Penalties for Deer-killers.

This King set forth a Proclamation, restraining all Persons under great Penalties for killing of Deer, or any kind of Fowl used for Hawking.

In a Parliament holden the third year of his Reign, the Oath of Allegiance was devised and ordained, and soon after ministered to all sorts of People. The Oath of Allegiance.

By this King's Appointment, a strict Decree passed in the *Star-Chamber*, against Duels, or single Combats; and a strict Law against Stabbing. Duels restrained.

This King added one Judge to every Court, which made them five; and increased the number of Gentlemen-Pensioners to 200. Five Judges in every Court.

In his first year, in *London*, there died in one Week 3090 Persons. A Plague.

In the year 1613, on the 17th. of April, in the Parish of *Standish* in *Lancashire*, a Maiden Child was born, having four Legs, four Arms, two Bellies joyned to one Back, one Head with two Faces, the one before, the other behind, like the Picture of *Fa-*

This year also, in the Parish of *Christs-Church*, in *Hampshire*, *John Hutton* lying in Bed with his Wife, and a young Child by them, was himself and Child burnt to death with Lightning, no Fire appearing on them, though they continued burning three days, till they were consumed to ashes. A Man and Child burnt to death by Lightning.

EXTRAORDINARY EVENTS

In the Reign of

King CHARLES the I.

A.D. 1625.
A Term at
Reading.

THE first year of King *Charles's* Reign, the Term, because of the Plague in *London*, was kept at *Reading*, and special Instructions were given to the Judges, to put the Laws in execution against Recusants.

A Fray in
Fleetstreet.

About the Month of *July*, 1629, there hapned a great Fray in *Fleetstreet*, upon the rescue of Captain *Bellingam*, which was attempted by some Students of the *Temple*, wherein some were hurt, and carried to Prison. This drew together about 500 Gentlemen, who beat the Sheriffs Officers, and released their Friends; then the Lord Mayor and Trained-Bands coming, the Trained-Bands fired only with Powder; at this the Gentlemen having Pistols, engaged very fiercely in earnest, and killed five of the Trained-Bands, but were by number at last overcome, and *Ashurst* and *Stamford*,

two of their Captains, taken, who were afterwards for the Murther executed at Tyburn.

Leighton, a Scotch-man, for writing a seditious Book, called *Zions Plea*, was sentenced in the *Star-Chamber*, to be whipt, and stigmatized, to have his Ears cropt, and Nose slit ; which Sentence was soon after inflicted upon him.

A strange Punishment.

About the year 1630, *Sir Giles Allington* married his Neece ; for which in a Court consisting of eight Bishops, and four other Commissioners, he was sentenced to be fined to the King 12000 *l.* to stand obliged in the Penalty of 20000 *l.* never to co-habit or come near his Neece more ; and to be committed to Prison, or put in sufficient Bail, till both he and his Neece shall have done Penance at *Pauls-Cross*, and at *Great St. Maries* at *Cambridge*, at a day appointed by the Court. The Judges offering to proceed in this Business, received a Check from the King.

Sir Giles Allington marries his Neece.

In the 7th. year of this King, *May* the 29th. a Star appeared visibly at Noon, the Sun shining clear ; at which Time the King rode to *St. Pauls Church*, to give thanks for the Queens safe delivery of her 2^d. Son Prince *Charles*.

A Star seen at Noon, at the Birth of King *Charles* the II.

In his 16th. year, the Earl of *Haddington* in *Scotland*, having recovered some Pieces of Ordnance, which the Garrison of *Berwick* had seized at *Dunee*, returned back to *Dowglass*, where sitting merry at Dinner, with about 20 Knights and Gentlemen, on a sud-

A sad Accident.

A Memorial for the Learned.

a sudden the Magazin of Powder that lay in a vaulted Room, took Fire by Accident, whereby the Earl and his Company were blown up.

A Pond of Blood.

The same year, a Pond in *Cambridge* became red as Blood, the Water whereof being taken up in Basons, retained still the same Colour. Many Sights were seen in the Air, as Armies fighting one against another, which were looked upon as sad Presages of the future Wars.

Armies in the Air.

A wonderful Lightning at *Whitcomb*.

In the 14th. year of his Reign, at *Whitcomb*, in the County of *Devon*, a Ball of Fire was seen to come into the Church in the time of Divine Service, whereby three Persons were killed, and 62 hurt, divers of whom had the linings of their Cloaths burnt, though their outward Garments were not so much as singed, and most of the Seats were turned upside down, and the Pillars, Steeple and Church, more endamaged, than the expence of 300 l. could repair.

King Charles murdered.

On *Tuesday*, the 30th. of *January*, 1648, was perpetrated that horrid and damnable Murther of the most Gracious of Kings, *Charles the I.* an Act so wicked and diabolical, so unjust and cruel, that possibly the whole World since the Creation, cannot produce its Parallel.

The wonderful Resolution of the Countess of *Derby*.

The most wonderful Remark of Courage, in the Troubles of this King, was shewed by the Noble Earl of *Derby*, and his Renowned Lady; which Lady, by her admirable Courage and Magnanimity, main-

A Memorial for the Learned.

maintained her House of *Latham* for the King, against the Parliaments Forces, who besieged it, from *Feb. 28. 1644*, till the *27th. of May* following, when the Siege was raised by Prince *Rupert.*

EXTRAORDINARY EVENTS

In the first 13 Years of the
Reign of King CHARLES
the Second.

A Nno 1652. This year died the Lady *A.D. 1648.*
Eleanor Davis, Wife to Sir *John* The Lady
Davis, the King's first Serjeant at Law in *Eleanor Davis.*
England, who was a Lady that has the
greatest Character for Piety, Vertue, Wit
and Prudence, that I ever read; and her
Predictions most wonderful: Of the death
of the Duke of *Buckingham* long before:
In the most flourishing condition of the
Nation, she foretold its unparallel'd Trou-
bles; and in the depth of those Troubles,
she foretold that happy Restauration to
Peace and Settlement, which we at this
day (through the mercy of God) enjoy
un-

A Memorial for the Learned.

under our most Gracious Sovereign; and in every one the long before prefixed the Time of their Accomplishment.

Rain of Fire
from Heaven.

Anno 1656. It was related by the young Marquess *Francisco de Lopez*, who with his Brother and Sisters was brought up to *London*, being lately come from *Peru*, that the Cities of *Luma* and *Calao* in *Peru*, were destroyed by an Earthquake, and Fire raining from Heaven, in which Ruine perished 11000 Spaniards, and about 100 Indians.

As for the other Events occurring in the late King's, and this happy Monarch's Reign, I shall omit them here, being so extraordinary and innumerable, that they cannot be comprized but in large Volumes, of which upon that occasion we have many extant.

Tr
ful
of
rels

SHORT

SHORT
COLLECTIONS
OF
Life and Death.

Nature durable and not durable.

Metals at last decay by Rust only,
Gold excepted; Quicksilver de-
cays only by Fire.

Stones at last decay by a kind of Nitre;
Precious stones and Crystals grow less ori-
ent by age.

Metals.

'Tis observ'd, that Stones lying towards
the North, decay sooner than towards the
South; but Iron the contrary, as may be
seen in all Buildings.

Glass and Bricks, having passed the fire,
last very long; Gums, Wax and Honey,
last very long.

Note, Glass,

Note, that these continue longest, being always wet, or always dry.

Colder Herbs die yearly, both in Root and Stalk; but hot Herbs bear their age better.

Herbs and
Fruit-trees.

The Vine and Rosemary attain to 60 years, White Thorn and Ivy above 100.

The Oak and Elm do commonly come to 800 years: Most Fruit-trees attain to about 60 years; but the sower the Fruit, the longer-lived is the Tree.

All sorts of Fruits and Flowers might be long kept in earthen Vessels close stoppt, and much longer, if the Vessels, whether earthen or glass, be sunk in the Water, or buried in the Earth.

Fruits closed in Wax, or any the like Case, keep green very long.

Length and shortness of Life in Living Creatures.

Elephant.

THE Elephant grows till 30, and lives commonly till 200 years.

Camel.

The Camel sometimes attains to 100 years.

Dog.

The Dog or Fox seldom reach 20 years.

Sow.

The Sow lives 15 years; the Cat about 8.

Vultures.

Vultures live to near 100 years; as also all Birds that eat Flesh and Prey, live long.

The

The Swan and Goose commonly reach Birds.
100 years.

The Parrot also lives long; Ring-doves reach 20 years, but Doves or Turtles not above 8.

Of Fishes, the Dolphin is said to live 30 years.

Lampreys were found in *Cæsar's* Fish- Fishes.
ponds to live 60 years.

The Pike, longest liver of fresh Fish, reaches 40. Carp, Bream, Tench and Eel, reach 10 years.

Crocodiles grow as long as they live, and Crocodile.
are very long-liv'd.

It is generally observed, that there are Birds and
more Birds long-liv'd than Beasts, though Beasts.
most come to their full growth in a year:
The Reason is thought to be, because they
partake more of the substance of the Mo-
ther than of the Father, and so are not so
hot; and also their mixt and easie motion
is a great help.

Upon this account it is noted, that those What men
Men who more resemble the Mother than live longest.
Father, live longest, as most participating
of her substance, and thereby the cooler.

Feeders on Grass are shorter-liv'd, than
those that feed on Flesh, Seeds, or Fruits.

Good Cloathing helps much to long
Life.

Tame Animals by degenerating are Tame Ani-
much shorter-liv'd. mals.

Of Nourishment.

The Slip of any Tree grafted on a Stock, comes on most kindly.

To make
Fruit large.

To make an Onion very large, place the Seed in another Onion under ground.

Length of Life in Man.

When men
lived long.

Before the Flood Men lived many hundred years, though none reacht 1000; and 'tis observed, that those of the holy Line did not live so long as the Line of *Cain*, there being of these but 8 Generations, and of the other 11 Generations before the Flood. But soon after the Flood, Man was brought down to a 4th. part of his primitive Age. Here the Lord *Bacon* numbers up many long livers since the Flood; and here also he observes, that though *Virgil* divined, and men are wholly carried away with an opinion, that there is a continual decay by succession of Ages, as well in the term of man's Life, as in the stature and strength of his Body, yet within these last 3000 years, a time whereof we have sure memory, there hath been no sensible alteration.

Man shorter-
liv'd.

Of man's De-
cay.

Where men
live longest.

It is also observed, that in cold Countries men live longer commonly than in hot, and in Islands, than in the Continent.

Places observed for long livers are, *Arcadia*, *Aetolia*, *India*, *Brasil*, *Taprobane*, *Britain*, and *Ireland*, the *Orcades* and *Hebrides*.

To

To try the healthfulness of Air : Take a lock of Wool, and expose it to the open Air a few days, if the weight be not much increased ; another by a piece of Flesh, if it corrupt not too soon. Of these enquire further.

To try the healthfulness of Air.

Fair in Face, or Skin, or Hair, are short-livers : Black, red, or freckled, longer : A pale colour in Youth betokens long Life ; so also a hard Skin, and hard curled Hair : Grey Hairs for Baldness signifie nothing ; much Hairiness in the upper Parts betokens short, but in the lower Parts long Life.

Signs of long Life.

A broad Breast , somewhat crooked Shoulders, a Hand large, &c. are signs of a long Life.

Medicines for long Life.

Often letting of Blood is certainly beneficial for long Life ; as also emaciating Diseases, if well cured.

Blood-letting.

Saffron often taken in Meat, is a great help : Spices, Wine, and strong Drinks, must be used very moderately , for they yield a predatory heat unto the Spirits.

Strong Liquors and Spices.

There conduce to the robust heat of the Spirits, *Venus* often excited, rarely performed.

Venus.

A spare Diet, as is approved by Experience, rendreth a man long liv'd.

Spare Diet.

Exercises, wherein the Strength is too much extended, hurteth much ; but used moderately, benefit.

Exercise.

Joys.

Great Joys attenuate the Spirits ; familiar Chearfulness strengthens them.

Grief and Fears.

Joy communicated sparingly, comforts the Spirits ; Grief and Sadness, if void of Fear, and not too violent, prolong Life ; but great Fears injure much.

Anger and Envy.

Anger suppressed is an Enemy to Longevity, but let loose, it helpeth it ; but of all Passions, Envy is the greatest Abbreviator of Life.

Pity and Shame.

Pity without Fear is good , otherwise dangerous ; light Shame hurteth not, but much and of long continuance is pernicious.

Love and Hope.

Love, if not too unfortunate and violent, hath good effects ; and Hope, if not too much frustrated, is the most beneficial of all Affections.

Admiration.

Admiration and light Contemplation, are very powerful to the prolonging of Life.

Note, that all these produce their Effects, by the several operations on the Spirits.

The chief promoters of Longevity.

It is a very great advantage to Longevity, when the Spirits are in a placid and healthful state, (that which will be seen by the tranquility of their mind, and chearful disposition) that they cherish them, and not change them. Now the Spirits are contained in the same state, by a restraining of the Affections, temperateness of Diet, abstinence from *Venus*, moderation in Labour, indifferent Rest and Repose.

Certainly living in Caves and Dens, ^{Desarts and Mountains.} where the Air is not heated with the Sun, helps length of Life, as hath been always observed: Also living upon Mountains, as those in *Barbary*, produceth the same effect.

But that which hath the most potent operation to long Life, is the anointing the Skin ^{Anointing the Skin.} very finely every morning, either with Oyl of Olives, or sweet Almonds, which stops the Pores, and exceedingly refreshes and advantages the Spirits. And 'tis certain, that Sweats commonly advance ^{Sweats.} Health, but derogateth much from long Life.

But note, that Anointing is very subject to many Inconveniences.

Woollen worn next the Body, is like- ^{Woollen.} wise very advantageous.

The next thing for the advancement of ^{Clysters and Bathings.} long Life, is the keeping of the Blood cool, which is done by often taking Clysters, and in the Summer-time Bathings.

To keep the juice of the Body somewhat hard, which much conduces to long Life, these Meats ^{Meats.} are necessary: Beef, Swines-flesh, Deer, Goat, Kid, Swan, Goose, Ring-dove, especially a little poudered; Fish likewise salted and dried, old Cheefe, and the like; and for Bread, any Corn makes more solid Bread than Wheat.

Generally all Fish-eaters are long liv'd; ^{Fish-eaters.} likewise little and dry Aliment is very advantageous.

Water.

Pure Water usually drunk, benefits much; but more, if you add a little Nitre.

Swimming.

Cold Baths are much better than hot; and Swimming, as all other Exercises abroad are, very good.

Liquors.

For Liquors, very old Beer or Wine is very profitable, especially if you put Swines-flesh or Deers-flesh well boyled in the Vessel, that the sharp Spirits feeding upon these might lose their mordacity.

Ale.

Likewise Ale would be very useful for long Life, if it were made not only of Grain, but that it were mixed with a third part of sweet Roots, as Potado-roots, and the like.

Simples for the Stomach.

Such things as are good for the Stomach, above other Simples are these: Rosemary, Elecampane, Mastick, Wormwood, Sage, Mint.

Note.

And note, that nothing is worse than in a morning fasting to put any thing into the Stomach which is purely cold.

Motion.

It is altogether requisite to long Life, that the Body should never rest long in one posture, but that every half hour at least it change the posture, save only in Sleep.

Variety of Meat.

Great variety of Meat without doubt is a great proloner of Life; as also good and well chosen Sawces.

Roast and bak'd Meats be much better than boyl'd.

Changing the Juyce.

It is certain that Diets that are now in use, as Guaiacum, Sarsaperilla, China, and Sassafras, if they be continued for any time, do first attenuate the whole Juyce of the Bo-

Body, and after consume it and drink it up, and thereby is very useful and beneficial in Age to alter the old Juyce, and after to place new Juyce, which must needs be a great promoter of long Life ; for it is apparently manifest, that men who by these Diets are brought to be extream lean, pale, and as it were Ghosts, will soon after become fat, well coloured , and apparently young again.

We do confidently affirm , that often Purges. Purges, and made even familiar to the Body, do much conduce to long Life ; but the best Purges for this intention are those, which are taken immediately before Meat, because they dry the Body less, and therefore they must be of those Purges which do least trouble the Belly.

The Porches of Death.

If Bloud or Flegm get into the ventricles Sudden Death of the Brain, it causeth sudden Death ; as also a great Blow on the Head.

All Poysons presently expel the Spirits ; Poysons. also extream Drunkenness , or Feeding, sometimes cause sudden Death.

Extream Grief or Fear, cause the like ; Extream Passions. as also Joys excessive and sudden, have bereft many of their Lives.

Strangling or stopping the Breath, cause Strangling. Death , for want of refrigeration to the Heart ; if it were possible that Pulse beating, or Systole and Diastrale of the Heart, could be stopped , without stopping the
I 4 Breath,

Breath, Death would follow more speedily thereupon than by Strangling.

How to recal
Life, if possible

For reviving those again which fall into sudden Swooning, and Catalepsis of Astonishment, these things are used: Putting hot and cordial Waters into their Mouths, bending the Body forwards, stopping the Mouth and Nostrils hard, wringing the Fingers, pulling the Hairs of the Beard, or Head, rubbing of the Parts, &c.

SHORT

SHORT
COLLECTIONS
OF
Natural History.

Century I.

DIG a Pit upon the Sea-shore, somewhat above the High-water Mark, and sink it as deep as the Low-water Mark, and as the Tide cometh in, it will fill with Water fresh and potable; which is caused by its being strained through the Sands, by which the saltness is clearly taken away. 1. Experiment
Percolation.

Take a glass Bottle, fill the belly (in part) with Water; take also a large Drinking-glass, whereinto put Claret-wine and Water mingled; reverse the first Glass, stopping the Neck with your Finger; then dip the mouth of it within the second Glass, 14. Exper.
Separating
Bodies by
Weight.

Glasses, and remove your Finger ; continue it in that posture for a time, and it will un-mingle the Wine from the Water; and Wine ascending and settling in the upper Glasses, and the Water descending : And so of all other Liquors, if they differ in weight, the heavier being set uppermost.

31. Exper.
Concerning
the Flame of
a Candle.

Take a small Wax-candle, and set it upright in a Porringer full of spirit of Wine heated ; then set both on fire, and you shall see the flame of the Candle open it self, and become four or five times bigger than otherwise it would have been, and appear in figure Globular, and not in Pyramis ; which shews that Flame would still ascend upwards in one greatness, if it were not quenched by the pressure of Air on the sides.

32. Exper.
Of the different
force of
Flame on the
sides and in
the middle.

Take an Arrow, and hold it in the Flame for the space of ten Pulses, and you shall find those parts which were on the outside of the Flame, more blackt and burnt than the part held in the midst ; which shews, that Heat or Fire is not violent or furious, but when it is checked or pent ; and also that, as the Peripateticks held, the pure Elemental fire, in his own place, and not irritated, is but of a moderate heat.

33. Exper.
The decrease
of the motion
of gravity
deep in the
Earth, as well
as removed a
distance from
the Earth.

It is certainly affirmed, that a lump of Ure, in the bottom of a Mine, will be moved by two men, which above ground is hardly moved by six ; so that the opinion of all dense Bodies moving to the Center, is a meer vanity.

It

It is reported of credit, that if you lay good store of Kernels of Grapes, or other Kernels, about the root of a Vine, it will make the Vine come earlier, and prosper better, because the Kernels draw out of the Earth Juyce fit to nourish the Tree; but the root being of greater strength, robbeth and devoureth the nourishment.

In Vegetables, Grains and Roots nourish more than Leaves; Marrow is more nourishing than fat; the yolks of Eggs are clearly more nourishing than the whites.

Take two large Capons, perboyl them upon a soft fire, till in effect all the blood be gone; add in the Decoction the Pill of a sweet Lemmon, and a little Mace; cut off the Shanks; then mince them Bones and all as small as ordinary minced Meat; put them into a large neat Boulter; then take a Kilderkin sweet and well seasoned, of four Gallons of Beer of 8 s. strength, new as it cometh from the tunning; make in the Kilderkin a great Bung-hole on purpose; then thrust into it the Boulter with the Capons; let it steep in it three days and three nights, the Bung-hole open to work; then close the Bung-hole, and so let it continue a day and a half; then draw it into Bottles, and you may drink it well after three days bottling; it will last six weeks (approved;) it drinketh very pleasant and fresh, and is an admirable Drink for a Consumption.

35. Exper.
Solitary
Touching
making Vines
more fruitful.

45. Exper.
In consort,
touching
Meats and
Drinks that
are most nourishing.

46. Exper.
An admirable
Drink.

Century II. & III.

Exper. the
155.
How to keep
long under
Water.

LET a man take a Pail, and put it over his Head, going into a Bath, and so douk, keeping the mouth of the Pail level with the water, that the Air might not get under the sides, and he may take his breath freely a great while; and if he then speak, he may be heard to those above, but it will seem very remote and exile.

205.
An Observa-
tion of fight.

It is observed (and a very strange thing) that to men standing below on the ground, those that be on the top of *Pauls*, seem much less than they are, and cannot be known: but to men above, those below seem nothing so much lessened, and may be known; yet it is true, that all things to them above seem also somewhat contracted, and better collected into figure.

292.
Touching pro-
longation of
Life.

It much conduceth unto long Life, that mens actions be free and voluntary, & *secundum genium*, or that mens actions be full of regulation, and commands within themselves, the performance whereof giveth a good disposition to the Spirits, and hinders them from consuming the juice of the Body.

Century IV. V. & VI.

IT is tryed, that the burying of Bottles of drink well stopped, either in dry Earth a good depth, or in the bottom of a Well within Water; and best of all, the hanging them in a deep Well somewhat above the Water, for some fortnights space, is an excellent means of making drink fresh and quick. 315.
To make
Drink fresh
and quick.

Take an Apple, and enclose it in Wax, and you will find, that after several months (if the Apple was green before) you can not perceive any alteration, either in colour or taste. 318.
Keeping Fruit
green & fresh.

Hang an Apple in the smoak, it will turn like an old mellow Apple, wrinkled, dry, soft, sweet, and yellow within, in a very short time. 319.
Quick matu-
ration of
Apples.

Let there be a small Furnace made of a temperate heat, let the heat be such as may keep the Metal perpetually molten, and no more, for that above all importeth to the work. For the material, take Silver (next which, Copper is the best) put in also with the Silver a tenth part of Quick-silver, and a twelfth part of Nitre by weight, and so let the work be continued by the space of six Months at the least. I wish also, that there be sometimes an infection of some oyled substance, such as they 327.
To make
Gold.

they use in the recovering of Gold, which by vexing with Separations, hath been made churlish; and this is, to lay the parts more close and smooth, which is the main work.

354.
Experiment
touching the
Acceleration
of Growth.

To make
Whelps little.

365.
Experiment
solitary,
touching pre-
serving of
Rose-leaves
both in colour
and smell.

371.
To make Can-
dles continue
long.

For the nature of the Nourishment, it may not be too dry, and therefore Children in Dairy Countries do wax more tall, than where they do feed more upon Bread and Flesh. Secondly, the Nourishment must be of an opening nature; for that attenuateth the Juice, and furthereth the motion of the spirits upwards. Sitting much in Youth is a great Enemy to growth. This hath been tryed, that a Whelp that hath been fed with Nitre in Milk, hath become very little, but extream lively; Nitre being of a very cold nature.

Take Damask Roses, and pull them, then dry them upon the top of an House, upon a Lead or Tarras in the hot Sun, in a clear day, between the hours (only) of twelve and two, or thereabouts: Then put them into a sweet dry earthen Bottle or Glas, stuffing them close together, but without bruising; stop the Bottle close, and these Roses will retain, not only their smell perfect, but their colour fresh for a year at least. Note, that nothing doth so much destroy any Plant, or other Body, either by putrefaction or arefaction, as the adventitious moisture which hangeth loose in the Body, if it be not drawn out.

It is observed, that laying Candles, whether of Wax or Tallow, in Bran or Flower,

Flower, by which they are much hardened, makes them last longer in burning by half in half.

Take Horse-dung, old and well rotted, lay it upon a bank half a foot high, supported round about with Planks, and upon the top cast sifted Earth some two fingers deep; and then the Seed sprinkled upon it, having been steeped all Night in Water, mixed with Cow-dung. This will bring forward any sorts of Plants or Seeds four times sooner than otherwise.

401.
To make a hot Bed.

Here the Lord Bacon sets down very many useful Experiments, for those that employ themselves in Gardens; as Acceleration, Retardation of Germination; Melioration of Fruits and Plants, making Herbs and Fruits Medicinable; with very many more. Also, to make Apples, or other Fruit, into any shape desired; which is done by making a mould for it in your desired shape, which must be placed conveniently over the Fruit whilst it is young, and as it increases it will fill the concave, and so turn into the desired Figure.

502.
To make fruit grow into any shape desired.

So you may have Inscriptions in Fruit or Trees, by writing with a Needle or Bodkin, when the Fruit or Trees be young; for as they grow, so the letters will grow more large and Graphical.

503.
To make Inscriptions in Fruit or Trees.

Take a Cions or shoot fit to be set in the Ground, out of which take the Pith finely, not all, but leave some of it, the better to save life; it will bear Fruit with little or no core, or stone. It is also reported, that water-

514.
To make fruits without core or stone.

517.

watering Trees perpetually with warm Water, will produce the like effect.

520.
To try good
Seeds.

To try Seeds, if they be good or not, put them into Water gently boiled, and if they be good, they will sprout within half an hour.

Century VII. VIII. IX. & X.

626.
When to gather
Fruits.

SUCH Fruits as you appoint for long keeping, you must gather before they be full ripe, and in a fair dry day, towards Noon, and when the Wind bloweth not South, and when the Moon is under the Earth, and in decrease.

643.
The easiest
Death.

The death that is most without pain, hath been noted to be upon the taking of a Potion of Hemlock; which in Humanity was the form of Execution of Capital Offenders in *Athens*. The cause is, because these Vapours quench the spirits by degrees, like the death of an extream old man.

726.
Of Drunken-
ness.

Men are sooner drunk with small draughts than with great. And again, Wine, or any Liquor sugared, inebriateth less than Wine pure; and it is thought to be some Remedy against inebriating, if Wine sugared be taken after Wine pure. And the same effect is wrought either by Oyl or Milk taken upon much drinking.

The Wind blowing much from the South without Rain; as also plenty of all Animals bred of Putrefaction, doth portend pestilential years. 801. Prognosticks of unwholesom years.

Great and early Heats in the Spring, (and namely in *May*) without Winds, portend the same; and generally so do years with little Wind or Thunder: As also great Droughts, lasting till towards the end of *August*, and then some gentle Showers, and then dry weather again, do portend a pestilent Summer the year following. 802.
803.

A dry *March*, and a dry *May*, portend a wholesome Summer, if there be a showering *April* between; but otherwise it is a sign of a pestilential year. 807.

Generally a moist and cool Summer, portendeth a hard Winter: The Cause is, for that the Vapours of the Earth are not dissipated in the Summer by the Sun, and so they rebound upon the Winter; and an open and warm Winter, portendeth a hot and dry Summer. 813.
815.

Take Lead and melt it, and in the midst of it, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little Dint or Hole, and put Quicksilver wrapped in a piece of Linnen into that Hole, and the Quicksilver will fix, and run no more, and endure the Hammer; which is caused by Sympathy, and the motion of Excitation to imitate. 847. Induration of Quicksilver.

It is reported, That a Cions of an Apple, grafted upon a Colewort-stalk, sendeth forth a great Apple without a Core: We add also, That if the Cions be grafted the 854. Apples without a Core.

K small

small ends downwards, it will make Fruit have little or no Cores, or Stones.

889. **Rise of Water by means of Flame.** Take a Glass, and set a Candle lighted in the bottom of a Bason of Water, and turn the mouth of the Pot or Glass over the Candle, and it will make the Water rise; which appeareth plainly to be by the motion of Nexe, which they call, *Ne detur vacuum*.

903. **Of Sneezing.** It hath been a practice to burn Guiney-Pepper, which hath such a strong Spirit, that it provoketh a continual Sneezing in those that are in the Room.

943. **Of Audacity and Confidence.** Audacity and Confidence doth, in civil Businessses, so great Effects, as a man may (reasonably) doubt, that besides the very daring, and earnestness, and persisting, and importunity, there should be some secret binding and stopping of other mens Spirits to such Persons.

977. **Exper. Touching Food beneficial to the Brain.** It hath been observed, That the Diet of Women with Child, doth work much upon the Infant: As if the Mother eat Quinces much, and Coriander-seed, (the nature of both which is, to repress Vapours that ascend to the Brain) it will make the Child ingenious. And on the contrary side, if the Mother eat much Onions or Beans, or such vaporous Food, or drink Wine or strong Drink immoderately, or fast much, or be given to much musing, (all which draw Vapours to the Head) it endangereth the Child to become Lunatick, or of imperfect Memory. And I make the same Judgement of Tobacco, often taken by the Mother. It

It is reported, That the Heart of any bold Animal worn near the Heart, comforteth the Heart, and increaseth Audacity: As also the Heart of any witty Beast worn near the Head, helpeth the Wit; of which Beasts the chief are, The Ape, Fox, Lion, and the Cock, with several others.

978.
Of helping
Courage and
Ingenuity.

Take a piece of Lard with the Skin on, and rub the Warts all over with the Fat-side, then nail the piece of Lard any where, with the Fat towards the Sun, full South, and they will certainly wear away in a short time.

997.
Exper.
How infallibly
to take away
Warts.

A N

EPITOME

O F

VULGAR ERRORS.

CHAP. I.

Of the Causes of Common Errors.

THE first and Father-cause of Common Error, is the common Infir-
mity of humane Nature ; which
may well be excused in us, by the depravi-
ty of those Parts, whose Traductions were
pure in our first Parents, who committed
the first and greatest Error.

Yea, his Error is so much the greater, in
that he is supposed by some, to have been
the wisest Man that ever was ; and as o-
thers have conceived, he was not ignorant
of the Fall of the Angels, and had thereby
Example and Punishment to deter him.

But

But Man was not only deceivable in his Integrity, but the Angels of Light in all their Clarity. He that said, he would be like the Highest, did err; if in some way he conceived himself so already; whereby vainly attempting not only Insolencies, but Impossibilities, he deceived himself as low as Hell. In brief, there is nothing infallible but God, who cannot possibly err.

CH A P. II.

A further Illustration of the same.

BEing thus deluded before the Fall, it is no wonder if their Conceptions were deceitful, and could scarce speak without an Error after: For what is very remarkable, (and what few have as yet observed) in the Relations of Scripture before the Flood, there is but one Speech delivered by Man, wherein there is not an erroneous Conception; the Pen of *Moses* having recorded but six: The first that of *Adam*, when upon the Expostulation of God he replied, *I heard thy Voice in the Garden, and because I was naked, I hid my self.* In which Reply there is a capital Error, in infringing the Omniscieny and essential Ubiquity of his Maker, who as he created all things, so is he beyond, and in them all.

The second is that Speech of *Adam* unto God: *The Woman whom thou gavest me to be with me, she gave me of the Tree, and I did eat.* Wherein there is involved a very impious Error, in accusing his Maker of his Transgression; as if he had said, *If thou hadst not given me a Woman, I had not been deceived.*

The third was that of *Eve*: *The Serpent beguiled me, and I did eat.* In which Reply, there is an erroneous translating her Offence upon another, to excuse the Fact; much more upon the suggestion of a Beast, which was before in the strictest terms prohibited by her God.

The fourth was that Speech of *Cain*, upon the demand of God, *Where is thy Brother?* and he said, *I know not.* In which Negation, beside the open Impudence, there was implied a notable Error, for returning a Lye unto his Maker, and denying the Omniscience of God. The Answer of Satan, in the case of *Job*, had more of Truth, Wisdom, and Reverence, than this: *Whence comest thou Satan?* and he said, *From compassing the Earth.*

The fifth is another Reply of *Cain*, upon the denouncement of his Curse: *My Iniquity is greater than can be forgiven.* The Assertion was not only desperate, but the Conceit erroneous, overthrowing that glorious Attribute of God, his Mercy, and conceiving the sin of Murder impardonable.

The

The last Speech was that of *Lamech* : *I have slain a man to my wounding, and a young man to my hurt* : If *Cain* he avenged seven-fold, truly *Lamech* seventy and seven-fold. Now herein there seems to be a very erroneous Illation, concluding a regular Protection from a single example : he despaired of God's mercy in the same Fact, where this presumed it ; though the sin was less, the error was as great.

Thus may we perceive, how weakly our Fathers did err before the Flood ; how continually and upon common discourse they fell upon Errors after ; it is therefore no wonder we have been erroneous ever since.

CHAP. III.

Of the second Cause of popular Errors ; the erroneous disposition of the People.

HAVING thus declared the infallible Nature of Man, even from his first Production, we have beheld the general Cause of Error. But as for popular Errors, they are more nearly founded upon an erroneous Inclination of the People ; the sensitive quality most prevailing upon vulgar Capacities. Thus they conceive the Earth to be far bigger than the Sun ; the fixed Stars less

fer than the Moon, their Figures plain, and their Spaces from the Earth equi-distant; for thus their Sense informeth them.

And their individual Imperfections being great, they are moreover enlarged by their Aggregation; and being erroneous in their single Numbers, once hudled together, they will be Error it self. By this means, *Thudas* an Impostor was able to lead away 4000 in the Wilderness, and the Delusions of *Mahomet* almost a fourth part of Mankind.

Now how far they may be kept in Ignorance, there is a great example in the People of *Rome*, who never knew the true and proper Name of their own City; for beside that common Appellation received by the Citizens, it had a proper and secret Name concealed from them; lest the Name thereof being discovered unto their Enemies, their *Penates* and patronal Gods might be called forth by Charms and Incantations: For according to the Tradition of Magicians, the tutelary Spirits will not remove at common Appellations, but at the proper Names of things, whereunto they are Protectors.

CHAP. IV.

Of the nearer and more immediate Causes of popular Errors, both in wiser and common sort ; Misapprehension, Fallacy, or false Deduction, Credulity, Supinity, Adherence unto Antiquity, Tradition and Authority.

THE first is a Mistake, or a Misconception of things, either in their first Apprehensions, or secondary Relations. So *Eve* mistook the Commandment, either from the immediate Injunction of God, or the secondary Relation of her Husband. Thus began the Conceit of *Centaur*s, in the mistake of first Beholders, as is declared by *Servius* : When some young *Thessalians* on Horse-back were beheld afar off, while their Horses watered, they were conceived by the first Spectators to be but one Animal ; and answerable hereunto have their Pictures been drawn ever since.

Next there is the Fallacy of Equivocation and Amphibology, which conclude from the ambiguity of one Word, or the ambiguous Syntaxis of many put together. By this way, many Errors crept in, and perverted the Doctrine of *Pythagoras*, whilst men received his Precepts in a different sense

sence from his intention, converting Metaphors into Proprieties, and receiving as liberal Expressions, obscure and involved Truths : So he commands to deface the print of a Cauldron in the Ashes, after it hath boyled ; which strictly to observe, were condemnable Superstition. But hereby he covertly adviseth us, not to persevere in Anger, but after our Choler hath boyled, to retain no impression thereof ; and the like in several others.

CHAP. V.

Of Credulity and Supinity.

A Third Cause of Common Errors, is the Credulity of men ; that is, an easie Assent to what is obtruded, whereby men often swallow Falsities for Truths, without examination assenting unto things, which from their Natures and Causes do carry no Perswasion. Thus many wise *Athenians* so far forgot their Philosophy, that they descended to a Belief, that the Original of their Nation was from their great Mother, Earth.

The fourth is a Supinity, or Neglect of Enquiry, even of Matters whereof we doubt, rather doubting with ease, than believing with difficulty. Had our Forefathers sat down in these Resolutions, the face of Truth had been obscure to us,
whose

whose lustre in some part their Industries have revealed.

CHAP. VI.

Of Adherence unto Antiquity.

BUT the mortalest Enemy unto Knowledge, hath been a peremptory Adhesion unto Authority ; and more especially, the establishing our Belief upon the Dictates of Antiquity, whereby many times we manifestly delude our selves, and widely walk out of the Track of Truth. For how many Falsities do we find in Antiquity ? As their conceiving the *Torrid Zone* to be inhabitable ; * their denying the *Antipodes* : * *St. Austin.* Both which the Experience of our enlarged Navigations, can now assert beyond all Dubitation. And the so fam'd *Aristotle* in his Problems enquireth, *Why a Man doth cough, and not an Ox or Cow ?* whereas the contrary is often observed by Husbandmen ; so he hath the like in several others: So that surely it is unreasonable to adhere to them in all things, as if they were infallible, or could not err in any.

CHAP. VII.

Of Authority.

TO speak generally an Argument from Authority to wiser Examinations, is but a weaker kind of proof, it being but a topical Probation, depending upon a naked Asseveration, not carrying with it any reasonable Inducements of Knowledge; without which, our advanced Beliefs are not to be built upon Dictates, but upon the surer Base of Reason. So though *Ptolemy* affirm, That the Sun is bigger than the Earth, yet Astronomers will not assent thereto, without convincing Arguments, or a demonstrative Proof thereof. What wise man will rely upon the Antidote delivered by *Pierius* in his Hieroglyphicks, against the Sting of a Scorpion? That is, to sit upon an As with ones Face towards the Tail; for so the Pain leaveth the Man, and passeth into the Beast. As likewise that which is delivered in *Riranides*; That the left Stone of a Weasel, wrapt up in the Skin of a she-Mule, is able to secure Incontinency from Conception.

Such as these, with Swarms of others, have men delivered in their Writings, whose Verities are only supported by their Authorities; but being neither consonant to Reason, nor correspondent unto Experiment,

ment, their Affirmations are no Axioms, and are accounted but in the List of Nothing.

CH A P. VIII.

A brief Enumeration of Authors.

THE first in order, is *Herodotus* of *Halicarnassus*, an excellent and very elegant Historian, termed by *Cicero*, *Historiarum Parens* ; yet he received from some, the style of *Mendaciorum Pater* : And truly he hath delivered many things fabulously, and not to be accepted as Truths ; whereby nevertheless if any man be deceived, the Author is not so culpable as the Believer ; for he confesseth he writeth many things by Hear-say.

2. In the second place is *Ctæsius* the *Cnidian*, who wrote the History of *Persia*, and many Narrations of *India* ; whose Writings were many of them revived by our Country-man Sir *John Mandevill* Knight, and Doctor in Physick, but surely to be read with great suspicion.

3. There is a Book, *De mirandis auditio-nibus* , ascribed to *Aristotle* : Another, *De mirabilibus narrationibus*, to *Antigonus* : Another of the same Title, by *Plegon Trallianus*, translated by *Xilander* : All which may be read with Caution.

4. Di-

A Memorial for the Learned.

4. *Dioscorides Anaxarbeus*, wrote many Books in Physick ; an Author of good Antiquity and use, yet all he delivereth is not to be conceived Oraculous. It were a strange effect, and Whores would forsake the Experiment of Savin, if that were a Truth which he delivereth of Brake, or female Fern, That only treading over it, it causeth a sudden Abortion.

5. *Plinius Secundus of Verona* ; a Man of great Eloquence, and Industry indefatigable, who collected his Natural History out of 2000 several Authors : There is scarce a popular Error passant in our days, which is not either directly express'd, or diductively contained in this Work.

6. *Claudius Aetienus*, an elegant and miscellaneous Author ; he left two Books, His History of Animals, and his *Varia Historia*.

7. *Athenæus*, a delectable Author, and of excellent use.

8. *Julius Solinus*.

9. *Nicander*, a Poet of good Antiquity.

10. *Philes*, who in Greek Iambicks delivered the Proprieties of Animals.

11. *Basil* and *Ambrose*.

12. *Albertus*, Bishop of *Ratisbone* ; for his Learning, surnamed *Magnus*. Likewise *Feronimus Cardanus*, a famous Physician. All which Authors, though of excellent advantage, yet in the perusing thereof we must use very great Caution.

CHAP. IX.

Of the same.

THERE are besides these Authors, and such as have positively promoted Errors, divers others which are in some way accessory ; in which account are many holy Writers, Preachers, Moralists, Rhetoricians, and Poets ; wherein although their Intention be sincere, and that course not much condemnable, yet doth it notoriously strengthen common Errors, and authorize Opinions injurious to Truth.

Thus have Divines drawn into Argument the Fable of the Phoenix ; made use of that of the Salamander, Pelican, and Basilisk, and divers Relations of *Pliny*, deducing from thence most worthy Morals ; and even upon our Saviour, which is often occasion of Error to vulgar Heads.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

*Of the last and common Promoter of
false Opinions, the Endeavours of
Satan.*

BUT beside the Infirmities of humane Nature, there is an invisible Agent, whose Actions are undiscerned, the professed Opposer of Truth, the Devil; whose Endeavours cease not to perswade Man, there is no God at all; introducing into mens Minds the Notions of Fate, Destiny, Fortune, Chance, and Necessity, with a thousand more Delusions; the Examples whereof are so common to all sorts of People, that it is not worth while in this place to proceed to Particularities.

The End of the First Book.

The Second Book.

Of sundry popular Tenents concerning mineral and vegetable Bodies, generally held for truth ; which examined, prove either false or dubious.

CHAP. I.

Of Chrystal.

Hereof the common Opinion hath been, That Chrystal is nothing else but Ice, by duration of Time congealed beyond Liquefaction ; of which, if the numerosity of Assertors were a sufficient Demonstration, it would pass for an unquestionable Truth ; Pliny, Seneca, Basil, and Austin, being positive in this Opinion.

Nevertheless it is with much more Reason denied, than is as yet affirmed, and

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that likewise by very learned Authors; as *Diodorus*, who saith, *Crystallum esse lapidem ex aqua pura concretum, non tamen frigore, sed divini caloris vi.* *Solinus*, who transcribed *Pliny*, hath in this Point dissented from him, with several others.

Now besides Authority, there are very strong Reasons to the contrary: For if it be a Stone, as it is confessedly received, it must have lapidifical Principles of its own; therefore whilst in a fluid Body, 'twas very unfit for Conglaciation; for mineral Spirits do generally resist, and scarce submit thereto.

How to make
Ice at any
time of the
year.

But whether this Congelation be simply made of Cold, or by the operation of any nitrous *Coagulum*, or Spirit of Salt; (whereby we observe, that Ice may be made with Salt and Snow by the Fire-side, as is also observable from Ice made of Salt-peter and Water, duely mixed and strongly agitated at any time of the year;) were a considerable Enquiry.

But as Ice is several ways dissolvable, this is only one, and that with very great difficulty; which is by reducing it by Art to a subtil Powder, and then with a vitreous Commixture, it will be dissolved by a violent dry Heat.

Again, It differs from Ice, in that Ice will swim in the thinnest Water that can be, and this will sink, be it never so thick; which shews that there is in it a greater Ponderosity.

Ice is likewise of a homogeneous Creation, whose Material is properly Water, and but accidentally exceeding the simplicity of that Element : But the body of Chrystal is mixed, and its Ingredients many ; for besides the Spirit and Mercurial Principle, it containeth a sulphureous, or inflamable part, and that in no small quantity, and upon Collision with Steel will actively send forth its Sparks, not much inferiorly unto a Flint.

It containeth also a Salt, and that in some plenty, which may occasion its Fragility ; as is also observable in Coral. Briefly, it consisteth of Parts so far from an icy Dissolution, that powerful *Menstruums* are made for its Emollition. As for its Colour, when reduced to powder, it hath a vail and shadow of Blue.

They have also contrary Qualities elemental ; for Ice is cold and moist, and Chrystal cold and dry, according to the condition of Earth.

Having thus declared what Chrystal is ^{What Chrystal is.} not, it may afford some satisfaction to manifest what it is. To deliver therefore what with the Judgment of approved Authors, and best Reason consisteth : It is a mineral Body in the difference of Stones ; transparent, and resembling Glass or Ice, made of a lentous Percolation of the Earth, drawn from the most pure and liquid Juyce thereof, owing to the coldness of the Earth some Concurrence or Co-adjuvancy, but not immediate Determination and Efficacy ;

ency ; which are wrought by the hand of its concretive Spirit, the seeds of Petrification and Gorgon of its self : As sensible Philosophers conceive of the Generation of Diamonds, Iris, and Beryls.

CHAP. II.

Concerning the Loadstone.

AND first the Earth is conceived to be a magnetical Body, having not only a Power attractive, but naturally disposing its self to an invariable and fixed Situation. And such is the magnetical virtue of the Globe of the Earth, that if it were violently removed, yet would it not forgo its natural Points, nor pitch in the East or West, but return to its polary Position again.

But to leave this : It is observable that Steel and good Iron, though not excited by the Loadstone, have a polary Faculty, whereby being conveniently placed, they do septentrionate at one Extream, and australize at another. And a Needle untouch'd, being hanged above a Loadstone, will convert into a parallel Position thereto. Likewise Iron being heated in the Fire red hot, and cooled in the Meridian from North to South, will presently contract a polary Power ; and being poised in Air or Water, convert that part unto the North, which

which respected that Point in its Refrigeration.

Likewise if a Loadstone be made red hot, it loseth its former magnetical Vigor, and acquires another from the Earth in its Refrigeration.

It is observed, that Attraction is reciprocal between a Loadstone and Iron, by several Experiments. For if a piece of Iron be fastned in the side of a Bowl or Bason of Water, a Loadstone swimming freely in a Boat of Cork, will presently make unto it, as a Needle doth to a Loadstone. Again, if a Loadstone be finely filed, the attoms or dust thereof will adhere to Iron that was never touched, even as the filings of Iron doth also to a Loadstone.

CHAP. III.

Of Bodies Electrical.

BY Electrical Bodies, we understand all such, as being rightly prepared, and conveniently placed unto their Objects, attract all Bodies palpable whatsoever, so they be not too ponderous; only excluding Fire, which consumes its Effluations by which it should attract. In which number we place Diamonds, Sapphires, Carbuncles, Iris, Opals, Amethysts, Beryl, Chrystal, *Bristol-stones*, Sulphur, Mastick, hard Wax, hard Rosin, Arsenick, Sal-Gem, Roach-Al-

lum, common Glas, *Stribium*, or Glas of Antimony, white Wax, Gum-Elemi, Gum Guaica, Pix Hispanica, and Gypsum; also Gum-Anime, Benjamin, Talcum, China-dishes, Sandaraca, Turpentine, Styrax-liquida. All which discover a sufficient power to stir the Needle, setled freely upon a well-pointed Pin, and so as the Electrick may be applied unto it without all disadvantage.

But their Attraction is very different; for resinous or unctuous Bodies, and such as will flame, attract most vigorously, as Anime, Benjamin, and most powerfully good hard Wax, which will convert the Needle almost as actively as the Loadstone, but most of the other but very weakly.

The manner hereof *Cabeus* wittily attempteth, affirming, That this Effluvium attenuateth and impelleth the neighbour Air, which returning home in a Gyration, carrieth with it the obvious Bodies unto the Electrick.

CHAP. IV.

Of sundry Tenents concerning Vegetables or Plants, which examined, prove either false or dubious.

MANY Molas and false Conceptions there are of Mandrakes: The first from great Antiquity, conceiving the Root thereof resembleth the shape of a Man; which is a Conceit not to be made out by ordinary inspection, any more than what accidentally happens to Carrots, Parsnips, &c.

But the main Axis which supported this Opinion, was daily Experience, and visible Testimony of Sense; there being many who carry about Roots, which handsomely make out the shape of a Man or Woman. But these are not Productions of Nature, but Contrivances of Art, as *Mathiölus* plainly detected, and learnt the way to make them of one of those Cheaters; which is thus: They take the Roots of Canes, Briony, and other Plants, and in these, yet fresh and virent, they carve out the Figures of Men and Women, sticking Grains of Barley or Millet, where they intend the Hair should grow; then bury them in Sand, till the Grains shoot forth their Roots. All which, like other Impostures

stures once discovered, is easily effected, and in the Root of white Briony may be practised every Spring.

Some assert, That it naturally groweth under Gallows, and Places of Execution, arising from Fat or Urine that drops from the Body of the Dead.

Another affirmeth, That Roots of Mandrakes do make a noise, or give a Shriek, upon Eradication. Both which are indeed ridiculous, and false, below Confute.

The last was, That some evil Fate pursues those that pull it up, and they live not long after; which were to introduce a second forbidden Fruit.

2. That Cinamon, Ginger, Clove, Mace, and Nutmeg, are but the several Parts and Fruits of the same Tree, is the common belief of those which daily use them; whereof to speak distinctly, Ginger is the Root of no Tree, but of an herbaceous Plant, resembling the Water-flower Deluce, very common in many Parts of *India*.

Cinamon is the inward Bark of a Cinamon-tree; whereof the best is brought from *Zeilan*.

Clove is likewise the Fruit it self growing upon a Clove-tree, found but in few Countreys; the best in the Isles of *Molucca*.

Nutmeg is the Fruit of a Tree differing from all these, growing in divers Places, but fructifying in the Isle of *Banda*, the covering whereof is that we call Mace. Now be-

because they are all from the *East-Indies*, they are all precipitately supposed to be but one Plant.

CHAP. V.

Of some Insects, and the Properties of several Plants.

FEW Ears have escaped the noise of the Dead-watch; that is, a little clicking Sound heard often in many Rooms; and this is conceived to be of an evil Omen, or Prediction of some Person's Death. Now this noise is only made by a little sheath-winged grey Insect, found often in Waincoat, Benches, and Wood-work, in the Summer, which knocketh against the Wood with a little Trunk, (like a Woodpecker against a Tree) and striketh 10 or 11 strokes at a time.

He that hath a desire to see farther into the Properties of Plants, and all these things, more at large, may view Sir Tho. Brown's *Vulgar Errors*.

The End of the Second Book.

The Third Book.

Of divers popular and received Tenents concerning Animals, which examined, prove either false or dubious.

CHAP. I.

Of the Elephant.

OF the Elephant, there generally passeth an Opinion, that it hath no Joynts; being a very ancient Error, as being related by *Aristotle*, and several other learned Men: But we have had sure evidence to the contrary, even by our own sight.

But otherwise it stands contrary to all Reason, that so large an Animal could move without Joynts; though every day we see some small Animals, which have their Progression only by their Trunk, and

See

Serpents, Worms, and Leeches ; but these are of a contrary form. They forget what is delivered by *Xiphilinus* and *Suetonius*, in the Lives of *Nero* and *Galba*, That Elephants have been instructed to walk on Ropes : And also that memorable Show of *Germanicus*, wherein 12 Elephants danced unto the sound of Musick, and after laid them down in the Tricliniums, or Places of festival Recumbency.

CHAP. II.

Of the Horse.

THE second Assertion is, That an Horse hath no Gall, and that very general, and received by good Veterinarians. It is also very ancient, being plainly set down by *Aristotle* and *Pliny*, and yet repugnant to Experience and Reason : First calling in question the provision of Nature ; also Experience, in that we have found it placed in the Liver, but not so large as usually in other Beasts ; which causes the Horse to dung more often than many other Creatures ; the overflowing of the Gall being a strong Purgation, and a natural Glyster.

CHAP. III.

Of the Dove.

THE third Assertion is, That a Dove or Pigeon also hath no Gall; which hath its Antiquity from *Pierius*, and averred by many holy Writers: But the contrary is averred by *Aristotle*, *Pliny*, and *Galen*.

This is also contrary to Experience; for Anatomical Enquiry discovereth them to have a Gall, and that adhering unto the Guts.

The ground of this Conceit, is partly like the former; the obscure situation of the Gall, and out of the Liver; wherein it is commonly enquired. But this is a very unjust Illation, not well considering, with what variety this Part is seated in Birds.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Bever.

THAT a Bever to escape the Hunter, bites off his Testicles or Stones, is a Tenent very ancient : For 'tis found in the Hieroglyphicks of the *Egyptians*, touched by *Aristotle* in his *Ethicks*, and seriously delivered by *Ætian*, *Pliny*, and *Solinus*. Yet many wise Men have deserted this opinion ; and it is also refuted by *Sestius* a Physician, (recorded by *Pliny* ;) also by *Dioscorides*, who plainly affirms the Tradition is false.

But otherwise it is impossible to eunuchate or castrate themselves; their Testicles, properly so called, being of a small magnitude, and seated inwardly upon the Loins ; but he hath a Bag called *Castorcum* hanging lower, which may well be taken for the Stones. But Logick will not permit this Illation, that is, from things alike, to conclude a thing the same.

CHAP. V.

Of the Badger.

THAT a Brock or Badger, hath the Legs on one side shorter than on the other, is a very general Opinion; which notwithstanding upon enquiry is found repugnant unto the three Determinators of Truth, Authority, Sense, and Reason: For first *Aldrovandus* affirmeth, there can be no such Inequality observed; likewise upon our Observation we can discover no difference.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Bear.

THAT a Bear brings forth her Young informous, which she fashioneth after, by licking them over, is a very ancient Opinion, and was an Hieroglyphick with the *Egyptians*; *Solinus*, *Ætian*, and *Pliny*, affirm it: Which is not only repugnant to the sense of Enquirers into it, but the exact and deliberate Experiment of three authentick Philosophers; 1. *Mathiolus*. 2. *Johannes Scaliger*; And lastly, *Aldrovandus*. All which affirm it from their own sight, of young

young ones taken out of old Bears that were kill'd, being perfectly shapen, and compleat in every part.

Some give this Reason for it, That the slender time of the Bears Gestation, or going with her Young, being but a Month, the Exclusion becomes precipitous, and the young ones consequently informous.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Basilisk.

MANY Opinions are passant concerning the Basilisk, or little King of Serpents, commonly called, the Cockatrice. It cannot be denied, but there is such an Animal; but certainly that which we vulgarly call a Cockatrice, is not the Basilisk of the Ancients, of which such Wonders are delivered. For this of ours is generally described with Legs, Wings, a serpentine and winding Tail, and a Crest or Comb somewhat like a Cock; but the Basilisk of elder Times was a proper kind of Serpent, not above three Palms long, as some account; and differenced from other Serpents, by advancing his Head, and some white Marks or coronary Spots upon the Crown, as all authentick Writers have delivered.

A description of a Cockatrice.
The description of a Basilisk.

Nor is the Cockatrice only unlike the Basilisk, but of no real shape in Nature, but a meer Hieroglyphical Fancy. The

The Existency only of a Basilisk is not considerable, but many things delivered thereof, particularly its Poyson and Generation. Concerning the first, it is affirmed, That it killeth at a distance, and by priority of Vision; of which there is no high improbability in the Relation, no more than that of the *Torpedo's* delivering their Opium at a distance, and stupifying beyond themselves.

But as for the Generation of the Basilisk, that it proceedeth from a Cock's Egg, hatch'd under a Toad or Serpent, it is a Conceit as monstrous as the Brood it self.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Wolf.

SUCH a Story as the Basilisk, is that of the Wolf, That a Man becomes hoarse or dumb, if a Wolf have the advantage first to eye him; which *Pliny* affirmeth. Thus the Proverb is to be understood, When during a Discourse, there ensueth a sudden Silence, it is usually said, *Lupus est in Fabula*. Which Conceit being already convicted, not only by *Scaliger*, *Riolanus*, and others, but daily confutable almost every where out of *England*, we shall not further refute.

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The Original hereof, was probably the Amazement, the unexpected appearance of Wolves, do often put upon Travellers, not by a venomous Emanation, but a vehement Fear, which naturally proceedeth from Obmutescence.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Deer.

THE common Opinion is, That the Deer may live hundreds of Years; which we crave liberty to doubt, from these ensuing Reasons.

The first is that of *Aristotle*, drawn from the Increment and Gestation of the Animal; that is, its sudden arrivance to Growth and Maturity, and the small time of remainder in the Womb: Neither of which afford an Argument of long Life.

And as *Scaliger* saith, Of Animals viviparous, such as live long, go long with Young, and attain but slowly to maturity of Stature. So the Elephant, that liveth an 100 years, beareth its Young above a year, and arriveth unto perfection at 20. On the contrary, a Sheep or Goat, which live but 8 or 10 years, go but five months, and attain to their perfection at two years. And so the Deer that endureth the Womb but 8 months, and is compleat at 6 years,

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cannot in a proportionable allowance live much more than 30.

The next Reason is, its unparallel'd excess of Venery, which is supposed to shorten the Lives of Cocks, Partridges, and Sparrows; certainly an undeniable Enemy unto Longævity. Hence it is observable, that castrated Animals in every species, are longer liv'd than they which retain their Virilities.

A third Reason is, the Marks of Age, of which betwixt 20 and 30 years of Age they have several; as is observed here in *England*, in losing their Teeth, and their Horns growing less branched, with several other Marks of Age.

The Ground and Authority of this Conceit was first Hieroglyphical, the *Egyptians* expressing Longævity by this Animal.

Another Ground might be that Poetical passage of *Hesiod*:

*Ter binos deciesq; novem super exit in annos,
Iusta senescentem, quos implet vita virorum.
Hos novies superat vivendo garrula cornix,
Et quater, egreditur cornix sæcula cervus,
Alipidem cervum ter vincit corvus. —*

To ninety six the Life of Man ascends,
Nine times as long that of the Chough extends.
Four times beyond the Life of Deer doth go,
And thrice is that surpassed by the Crow.

A Conceit so hard to be made out, that many have deserted the common and literate Construction. So *Theon* in *Aratus* would have the number of Nine not taken strictly, but for many years.

Another Reason was, the defect of a Gall: Which Assertion is defective in the verity concerning the Animal alledged; for though it hath no Gall in the Liver like other Beasts, yet hath it that Part in the Guts.

CHAP. X.

Of the King-fisher.

THAT a King-fisher hanged by the Bill, sheweth in what Quarter the Wind is, by an occult and secret Propriety, is a received Opinion, and very strange, but not made out by Reason, or Experience.

Unto Reason it seemeth very repugnant, that a Body disanimated should be so affected with every Wind; though in sundry Animals there is a natural Meteorology, or innate presentation both of Wind and Weather; yet that proceedeth from Sense, receiving Impressions from the first mutation of the Air.

CHAP. XI.

Of Griffins.

THAT there are Griffins in Nature, that is, a mixt and dubious Animal, in the fore-part resembling an Eagle, and behind the shape of a Lion, with erected Ears, four Feet, and a long Tail, many affirm, and most, I perceive, deny it not. The same is averred by *Ætian*, *Solinus*, *Mela*, and *Herodotus*, and was an Hieroglyphick of the *Egyptians*.

Nevertheless by diligent Enquiry we find a contrary Assertion, by *Albertus*, *Pliny*, and the learned *Aldrovandus*. *Matthias Michovius*, who writ of those Northern Parts, wherein men place these Griffins, hath positively concluded against it.

Now for the word *Γρύψ*, or *Gryps*, sometimes mentioned in Scripture, properly understood, it signifies some kind of Eagle or Vulture.

CH A P. XII.

Of the Phœnix.

TH A T there is but one Phœnix in the World, which after many hundred years burneth it self, and from the Ashes thereof ariseth up another, is a Conceit of great Antiquity, and frequently expressed by holy Writers ; by *Cyrl, Epiphanius, Ambrose, and Tertullian.* All which notwithstanding, we dare not affirm there is any Phœnix in Nature ; for though many Writers have much enlarged hereon , yet is there not any ocular Describer ; and primitive Authors herein deliver themselves very dubiously. So *Herodotus* in his *Eutēpe*, delivering the Story hereof, presently interposes, (which account seems to me improbable ;) and much after the same manner conclude several others.

As for that in the Book of *Psalms, Vir justus ut Phœnix florebit*, it was only a mistake upon the Homonymy of the Greek word *Pœnix*, which signifies also a Palm-tree.

But were the Existence of this Animal granted, yet many things are questionable which are ascribed thereto ; its Unity, long Life, and Generation. As for its Unity, it is repugnant to holy Scripture ; which plainly affirms, There went two of every

fort into the Ark of *Noah* ; and other Places.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Frogs, Toads, and Toad-stone.

THAT the Toad by pissing diffuseth his Venom, is generally received in all Parts. So *Scaliger* observes, and *Mathioli*, That it communicates its Venom not only by Urine, but by the Slayer of its Mouth. As for pissing, we may as well ascribe that action to Crows and Kites, which have but one Vent, and common Place of Exclusion.

As for the Stone, commonly called the Toad-stone, there is no substantial Reason, why in a Toad there may not be found such lapideous Concretions ; for the like is observed in Cods, Carps, and Pearches.

Though a thing not impossible, yet a Rarity, that by our Enquiry may be doubted, Whether there be really such a Stone in the Head of a Toad at all ; for Writers of Minerals conceive the Stones that bear this Name, to be of a mineral Concretion. When *Brassarvolus* after a long search had discovered one, he affirms, it was rather the Forehead-bone petrified, than a Stone within the Crany ; and of this belief was *Gesner*, and several others. But to conclude, some of these Stones may be mineral,

ral, and few animal, to be met with in Toads, and in substance not unlike the Stones in Crabs Heads.

Concerning the Generation of Frogs, he tells us nothing but what is vulgarly known.

· C H A P. XIV.

Of the Salamander.

TH A T a Salamander is able to live in Flames, is an ancient Assertion, and confirmed by frequent, and not contemptible Testimony ; affirmed by very famous Authors : All which notwithstanding, there is on the negative, Authority and Experience. *Sextius* and *Dioscorides* affirmed it a point of folly to believe it. *Galen* saith, That it endureth the Fire a while, but in continuance is consumed therein. *Mathioli* affirmeth, That he saw a Salamander burnt in a very short time ; and several others that have experienced it.

The ground might be, Some sensible Resistance of Fire, observed in the Salamander ; being cold in the fourth, and moist in the third degree, may thereby a while endure the Flame.

Nor is this Salamander's Wooll, so called, desumed from any Animal, but a mineral Substance, metaphorically so called, from this received Opinion ; though it is

very remarkable what the Ancients called *Asbeston*, whereof were weaved Napkins, Shirts, and Coats, inconsumable by Fire.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Amphisbæna.

THAT the Amphisbæna, being a smaller kind of Serpent, which moveth forward and backward, hath two Heads, was affirmed first by *Nicander*; and afterwards by *Galen*, *Pliny*; and most confidently by *Ætian*.

But were there really such a natural kind of Animal, it would be hard to make good those six Positions of Body, which according to the three Dimensions, are ascribed unto every Animal; that is, *infra*, *supra*, *ante*, *retro*, *dextrosum*, *sinistrosum*: For the Senses being placed at both Extreame, doth make both ends anterior, which is impossible; and the Poets *Geryon* or *Cerberus*, would be less monstrous than the Amphisbæna.

And therefore we must crave leave to doubt of this double-headed Serpent, until we have the advantage to behold, or have an iterated ocular Testimony concerning it.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the Viper.

THAT the young Vipers force their way through the Bowels of their Dam, or that the female Viper, in the act of Generation, bites off the Head of the male, is a very ancient Tradition ; affirmed by *Herodotus*, *Plutarch*, *Jerom*, *Basil*, and several others : Notwithstanding which Authorities, upon enquiry we find the same repugnant unto Experience and Reason.

And first this seems not only injurious unto the Providence of Nature, but it frustrates the great Benediction of God: *God Gen. i. blessed them, saying, Be fruitful and multiply.* Now if these be the Fruits of fructifying in the Viper, it cannot be said that God did bless, but curse this Animal. Again, it overthrows the paternal provision of Nature, whereby the young ones newly excluded, are sustained by the Dam.

For the Experiment, it is found otherwise by worthy Enquirers, as *Apollonius*, *Scaliger*, and several others.

It is here observed, That a Viper containeth no Humour or Part, which either eat or drank is able to kill any: That the *Remorfores*, or Dog-teeth, are two ; and though they bite or prick therewith, yet are they not venomous, but only open a way

way and entrance unto the Poyson, which notwithstanding is not poysonous, except it attain unto the Blood.

CHAP. XVII.

Of Hares.

THAT every Hare was both male and female, was the affirmative of *Arche-lans*, *Plutarch*, *Philostratus*, and many more.

As for the mutation of Sexes, or transiti-on into one another, we cannot deny it in Hares, it being observable in Man; but that it is natural in all Hares, Experience shews the contrary.

Here Sir *Tho. Brown* makes a very large and learned Discourse of Hermophrodites, in several Creatures.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of Moles, or Molls.

THAT Moles are blind, and have no Eyes, is an Opinion received with much variety. Some affirm, That they have Eyes and no Sight ; some, neither Eyes nor Sight, as *Albertus*, *Pliny*, and the vulgar Opinion ; some, both Eyes and Sight, as *Scaliger*, *Aldrovandus*, and some others. Of which, the last with some restriction is most consonant to Truth : For that they have Eyes in their Head, is manifest to any, that wants them not in his own ; but that they be comparatively incompleat, we need not to deny, being they are not perfectly blind, nor yet distinctly see.

CHAP. XIX.

Of Lampries.

WHether Lampries have nine Eyes, as is received, we durst refer it unto *Polyphemus*, who had but one to judge it. An Error concerning Eyes, occasioned by the Error of Eyes, deduced from the appearance of divers Cavities or Holes on either side, not only refutable by Experience, but also repugnant unto Reason. It were a thing superfluous, for the two Extreame might behold as much as all the rest together.

Again, They are placed from the Head, and have no Communication with the Brain; without which they are useless.

CHAP. XX.

Of Snails.

Whether Snails have Eyes, some learned Men have doubted: For *Scaliger* terms them, but Imitations of Eyes; and *Aristotle* denieth them. But this now seems sufficiently asserted by the help of exquisite Glasses, which discover those black and atramentous Spots to be their Eyes.

That they have two Eyes, is the common Opinion: But if they have two Eyes, we may grant them to have no less than four, that is, two in the longer Extensions above, and two in the shorter Horns below. And this number may be allowed in these inferior and exanguious Animals, since we observe the articulate and latticed Eyes in Flies, and nine in some Spiders; and in the great *Phalangium* Spider of *America*, we plainly number eight.

But in sanguineous Animals, *quadrupedes*, *bipedes*, or Man, no such number can be regularly verified.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Chamelion.

CONCERNING the Chamelion, there generally passeth an Opinion, That it liveth only upon Air, and is sustained by no other Aliment; which is affirmed by *Solinus*, and *Pliny*, and others: Yet upon enquiry I find the Assertion controvertible.

And first for its Verity; some have positively denied it, as *Augustinus*, *Niphus*, with very many more. Others have experimentally refuted it, as namely *Johannes Landinus*, who observed a Chamelion to lick up a Fly from his Breast; and *Bellonius*, upon Exenteration, found these Animals in their Bellies: And the Experiments of the worthy *Peirescius*, and learned *Emanuel Vizzanius*, in that Chamelion, which had been often observed to drink Water, and delight to feed on Meal-worms.

Likewise this Animal hath all Parts official unto Nutrition; which were its Aliment the empty reception of Air, their Provisions had been superfluous.

It hath likewise a Tongue; for which there is two Ends, Either the formation of Voice, or for Taste. It cannot be used for the first, it being a mute Animal. As for Taste, if their Nutriment be Air, neither

ther can it be an instrument thereof, for the body of that Element is inguſſible. His Tongue alſo ſeemeth contrived for Prey, for in ſo little a Creature it is at leaſt a Palm long; and it hath in this Part a very great Agility, and hath in the Tongue a mucous and ſlimy Extremity, whereby upon a ſudden Emiſſion, it inviſcates and tangleth thoſe Inſects.

CH A P. XXII.

Of the Oſtrich.

THE common Opinion of the Oſtrich, *Struthiocamelus*, or Sparrow-camel, conceives that it digeſts Iron; which is confirmed by the Affirmations of many learned Authors: Yet the Negative pleads with more Reason; for *Pliny*, *Ætian*, and *Leo Africanus*, who lived in thoſe Countreys wherein they moſt abound, only ſay, The Digeſtion is wonderful in this Animal; and *Riolanus* in his Comment thereof, poſitively denies it. Some have experimentally refuted it, as *Albertus magnus*; and moſt plainly *Ulyſſes Aldrovandus*, who obſerved an Oſtrich to ſwallow Iron, but yet to exclude it undigeſted again: and beſide Experiment, it is in vain to attempt againſt it by Philoſophical Argument.

The ground of this Conceit is, its ſwallowing down fragments of Iron, which
men

men observing, have therefore conceived, it digested them. Just as men swallow Cherry-stones, which conceive a durable and strong Heat in the Stomach, and so help Digestion, and prevent the Crudities of the Fruit ; but they themselves came out undigested. And to the same purpose do other Animals swallow small Stones ; and thus may the Ostrich swallow Iron.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of Unicorns-horn.

GREAT account and much profit is made of that which beareth the Name of Unicorns-horn ; wherein many suspect an Imposture : For that which is used under that Name is white, whereas all agree, that have had a sight of that Animal, that his Horn is red. Briefly, many of those commonly received, and whereof there be so many Fragments preserved in *England*, are not only no Horn, but a Substance harder than a Bone, that is, parts of the Tooth of a Horse or Sea-horse ; in the midst of the solid part contained a curled grain, which is not to be found in Ivory.

CHAP. XXIV.

That all Animals of the Land, are in their Kind in the Sea.

THIS, though received as a Principle, is a Tenent very questionable, and will admit of Restraint: For some in the Sea are not to be matched by any Enquiry by Land, and hold those Shapes which terrestrious Forms approach not; as may be observed in the Moon-fish, or *Orthrageriscus*, the several sorts of Raia's, Torpeda's, Oysters, and many more. And some there are in the Land, which were never maintained to be in the Sea, as Panthers, Hyæna's, Camels, Sheep, Molls, and others, which carry no Name in Ichthyology, nor are to be found in the exact Descriptions of *Rondoletius*, *Gesner*, or *Aldrovandus*.

CHAP. XXV.

*Concerning the common course of Diet,
in making choice of some Animals,
and abstaining from eating others.*

WH Y we confine our Food unto certain Animals, and totally reject some others : Whether this Practice be built upon solid Reason, or chiefly supported by Custom or Opinion, may admit Consideration.

And first, there is no absolute necessity of eating any : For before the Flood, our Fathers from vegetable Animals, preserved themselves unto longer Lives ; and it was after the Deluge, when for the present the nature of Vegetables was destroyed or infirmed. It is delivered, *Every moving thing that liveth, shall be Meat for you.*

Gen. 9. 3.

But when ever it be acknowledged, that men began to feed on Flesh ; yet how they betook themselves after to particular Kinds thereof, is a Point not clearly determined. Whether *Moses's* distinction before the Flood, were not only in regard of Sacrifices, as that after was in regard of Food, is not yet resolved.

If we will give credit to Authors, we shall understand, that there is no kind of Animal, but one time or other hath been used

used for Food in some Parts; and many refuse not to eat of that, which is more impure than what they reject.

But to conclude, Without doubt there is an ample sufficiency, without all Flesh, in the food of Honey, Oyl, and several sorts of Milk; and also in Vegetables, which would be very beneficial unto Health, and much prolong our days.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of Sperma Ceti, and the Sperma Ceti Whale.

WHAT *Sperma Ceti* is, and that it was not the Spawn of a Whale, Philosophers have always doubted. That it proceedeth from a Whale, it is indubitably determined, by a *Sperma Ceti* Whale cast on our Coast of *Norfolk*; which contained no less than 60 Foot in length; the Head somewhat peculiar, with a large Prominency over the Mouth; Teeth only in the lower Jaw, received into fleshly Sockets in the upper, the weight of the largest about two pound; the Eyes but small; the Pizel large and prominent; out of the Head of this Whale, flowed streams of Oyl, and *Sperma Ceti*. This many conceive was the Fish which swallow'd up *Jonas*.

A description
of a Whale.

CHAP. XXVII.

Compendiously of sundry Tenents concerning other Animals, which examined, prove either false or dubious.

The Melody
of Swans.

I. **A**ND first; From great Antiquity, and before the Melody of Syrens, the musical Notes of Swans have been commended, and that they sing sweetly before their death; for thus we read in *Plato*: Thus was it the Bird of *Apollo*; and hath never wanted Assertors.

All which notwithstanding, it is doubtfully received by famous Authors, and some expressly have refuted it.

That which probably confirmeth this, is the strange and unusual length of the Wind-pipe, or conformation of the vocal Organ in this Animal. But this is thought only to be contrived, to contain a larger stock of Air, that they might the longer space detain their Heads under Water.

Of the Pea-
cock.

2. That there is a special property in the Flesh of Peacocks, roast or boyled, to preserve a long time incorrupted, hath been the Assertion of many: and the same by Experiment we can confirm our selves, if so hanged up by a Thread, that they touch no place whereby to contract a moisture.

3. That

3. That Storks will only live in free ^{Of the Stork.} States, is a petty Conceit, and a vulgar Error; the contrary being known in many Parts of the World.

4. The Antipathy between a Toad and of a Spider; and that they poisonously destroy ^{an} each other, is very famous; and solemn Stories have been written of their Combats, wherein most commonly the Victory is given to the Spider: But we having included a Toad in a Glass with several Spiders, observed him to swallow them down to the number of seven.

5. Whether a Lion be afraid of a Cock, ^{Of a Lion and a Cock.} is related and believed by most: although how far they stand in fear of that Animal, we may sufficiently understand, from what is delivered by *Camerarius*, whose words are these: *In our Time, in the Court of the Prince of Bavaria, one of the Lions leaped down into a Neighbour's Yard, where nothing regarding the crowing of the Cocks, he eat them up, with many other Hens.*

6. That Snakes and Vipers do sting, or ^{Of Snakes.} transmit their Mischief by the Tail, is a common expression, not easily to be justified; and a determination of their Venoms into a Part, wherein we could never find it, the Poison lying about the Teeth, and communicated by Bite, in such as are destructive.

The End of the Third Book.

The Fourth Book.

Of many popular and received Tenents concerning Man, which examined, prove false or dubious.

CHAP. I.

Of the Erectness of Man.

THAT only Man hath an erect Figure, and for to behold and look up towards Heaven, according to that of the Poet,

*Pronaq; cum spectant animalia cætera terram,
Os homini sublime dedit cælumq; tueri
Fussit, & erectos ad sydera tollere vultus.*

Is a double Assertion; whose first Part may be true, if we take Erectness strictly, and so as Galen hath defined it: For they only, saith he, have an erect Figure, whose Spine
and

and Thigh-bone are carried in right Lines:
and so indeed of any Animal, yet
known, Man only is erect.

But for the end of this Erection to
look up to Heaven, is not so readily to
be admitted. It was anciently rejected
by *Galen*, who determines, That Man
was erect, because he was made with
Hands, and was therewith to exercise
all Arts, which in any other Figure he
could not have performed.

And as to looking up to Heaven,
Man hath a notable advantage in his
Eye-lid; whereof the upper is far great-
er than the lower, which abridgeth the
sight upwards; contrary to those of
Birds, who herein have the advantage
of Man: Infomuch that the learned
Plempius is bold to affirm, That if he
had had the formation of the Eye-lid,
he would have contrived it quite other-
wise.

CHAP. II.

Of the Heart.

THAT the Heart of a Man is seated in the left side; is an Assertion, which strictly taken, is refutable by Inspection; whereby it appears, the Base and Center thereof is in the midst of the Chest, though the Mucro or Point inclineth toward the left: Nevertheless we cannot properly say, 'tis placed in the left.

That Assertion also, That Man hath the largest Brain, is a thing much doubted; but upon tryal is found very true; the Brains of a Man weighing 4, and sometimes 5 pound: If therefore a Man weigh 140 pound, and his Brains 5, his weight is 27 times as much as his Brain. Now in a Snipe, which weighed 4 ounces 2 drachms, the Brains weigh but half a drachm; so that the weight of the Body exceeded the weight of the Brain 67 times and $\frac{1}{2}$. A Sparrow in the total we found to weigh 7 drachms and 24 grains, whereof the Head a drachm, but the Brain not 15 grains; which answereth not fully the proportion of the Brain of Man.

CHAP. III.

Of Plurifies.

THAT they are only on the left side, is an absurd and dangerous Tenent. The Membrane, which is inflamed, and causes the Pain, is properly called the *Plura*, (whence the Disease hath its Name) and investeth not only one side, but overspreadeth the whole Cavity of the Chest.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Ring-finger.

A Common Opinion there is, that presumeth therein a cordial Relation; but it is a common Error, men only making use of that, as most convenient for that purpose.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of the right and left Hand.

THAT men naturally make use of the right, and that the use of the other is a digression or aberration from that way, which Nature generally intendeth; though it is preferred before the other in almost all Parts of the World, yet in submission to future Information, we are unsatisfied to great dubitation.

For did it arise from a constant Root in Nature, we might expect the same in other Animals, wherein we can discover no complying account.

Again, Were it so, why have they not the same difference in their Senses, which we find equal on both sides? As for their dextral Activity, it proceeds only from the more use.

And likewise that a Woman upon a masculine Conception advanceth her right Leg, will not be found to answer strict Observation: and that Males are conceived in the right side of the Womb, Females on the left, (though supported by ancient Testimony) will make no infallible account. It is also suspicious what is delivered concerning the right and left Testicle, That Males are begotten from one, and Females from the other: and therefore that way which
is

is delivered for masculine Generation, to make a strait Ligature about the left Testicle, thereby to intercept the Evacuation of that Part, deserveth Consideration.

CHAP. VI.

Of Swimming and Floating.

THAT Men swim naturally, if not disturbed by Fear ; that Men being drowned and sunk, do float the ninth day when their Gall breaketh ; that Women drowned, swim prone, but Men supine ; are popular Affirmations, whereto we cannot assent. And first, That Men swim naturally, as other Animals, we are not forward to conclude ; for other Animals swim in the same manner as they go, without alteration in the stroke of their Legs, or position of their Bodies.

But Man alters his natural Posture, and swimmeth prone, whereas he walketh erect. Likewise to support and advance the Body, is a point of Art, and such, that some in their young and docile years could never attain ; though it hath somewhat more of Nature than other Arts, for being once obtained, there is not any who from disuse did ever yet forget it.

Secondly, That Persons drowned, arise and float the ninth day, when their Gall breaketh, is questionable both in the Time and Cause.

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Cause. For the time of Floating is uncertain, and according to the time of Putrefaction; which is soonest in fat Bodies, and not to be imputed to the breaking of the Gall; of which Experiment hath informed us.

CHAP. VI.

CHAP. VII.

Concerning Weight.

THAT Men weigh heavier dead than alive, if Experiment hath not failed us, we cannot reasonably grant. A Man will weigh lighter when he sleepeth, than when he waketh; as also he is by many pounds lighter by Transpiration, in Summer, than in Winter. Likewise we have convicted that Opinion by Experiment, of Men being lighter after Meals than before, but a Man in the Morning is lighter in the Scale, because in Sleep some pounds have perspired.

And to speak strictly, a Man that holds his Breath, is weightier while his Lungs are full, than upon Expiration.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Passages of Meat and Drink.

THAT there are different Passages for Meat and Drink, is a popular Tenent in our days, and the Assertion of learned Men of old : For the same was affirmed by *Plato*, *Eustathius*, and *Eratosthenes*, and several others. But here they contradict Experience, not well understanding Anatomy ; for it is an Error to think, that Drink should descend by the Weason, it being only inservient to the Voice and Respiration.

Besides we have an Epiglottis, or Flap, on the opening of the Larinx, or Throttle, which openeth for the admission of Air, but always closeth when we swallow ; and when either Meat or Drink get in thereat, it occasioneth a Cough, until it be ejected : and this is the Reason why a Man cannot breath and drink at the same time.

CHAP. IX.

Of Sneezing.

THE Custom of blessing People upon their Sneezing, is generally believed to have its Original from a Disease, wherein such as sneezed died : But though it hath been much used both amongst the *Gracians* and *Romans*, yet is it no Argument that this was the first Rise of it.

Now the Reason of this might be, because Sternutation is taken as a very good sign : For Sneezing being properly a motion of the Brain, suddenly expelling through the Nostrils what is offensive unto it, it cannot but afford some evidence of its Vigor ; and therefore, saith *Aristotle*, Those that hear it, honour it, as a sign of Sanity in the diviner Part. And this he illustrates from the Practice of Physicians, who in Persons near their Death, do use such Medicines as provoke unto Sneezing ; and if that Faculty awaketh, they conceive hopes of Life, and with Gratulation receive the signs of Safety.

CHAP. X.

Of the Jews.

THAT the *Jews* stink naturally, that is, that in their Race and Nation there is an evil Savour, is a received Opinion we know not how to admit: Though we will acknowledge, that certain Odours attend on Animals, no less than certain Colours and pleasant Smells are found in divers Animals; and in some more richly than in Plants, as the Parde, the Civet-cat, Gazela, and many sorts of Monkeys.

Upon the Consult of Reason, there will be found no easie assurance to fasten a material or temperamental Propriety upon any Nation; much more will it be difficult to make out this Assertion in the *Jews*, whose Race however pretended to be pure, must needs have suffered inseparated Com-mixtures with Nations of all sorts.

But should we concede, there were such a National Unfavouriness in any People, yet should we find the *Jews* less subject hereto than any; for they observe a spare and simple Diet, whereby they prevent the generation of Cru-
dities,

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dities, which should be the chief Cause of it.

Likewise they avoid all Copulation, either in the Uncleanneſs of themſelves, or Impurity of their Women ; which not ſo much being obſerved amongſt us, many times cauſes the Off-ſpring to be weak and ſickly : From which likewiſe learned Men derive the Cauſe of Pox and Meazles.

Laſtly, It is not in the leaſt obſervable by thoſe that traffick with them, or have been amongſt great Aſſemblies of them.

C H A P. XI.

Of Pigmies.

THAT there is a dwarfish Sort of People, called Pigmies, whose Stature is comprehended in one Cubit, or as some will have it, two Foot, or three Spans, not singly, but nationally considering them; though hereof Affirmations be many, and Testimonies frequent; yet that there ever was such a Race or Nation, upon exact and confirmed Testimonies, our strictest Enquiry receives no satisfaction.

For though many learned Men speak hereof, yet were they derivative Relators, and the primitive Author was *Homer*, who made this, as several other Fancies, for Similies to delight the Ear.

Again, Many professed Enquirers have rejected it, as *Strabo*, *Julius Scaliger*, *Eustathius*, and several others: All which conclude the Story fabulous, and a poetical Account of *Homer*.

The End of the Fourth Book.



The Fifth Book.

Of many things questionable, as they are commonly described in Pictures.

CHAP. I.

Of the Picture of the Pelican.

THE Pelican is in every place pictured, opening her Breast with her Bill, and feeding her young ones with Blood distilled from her; as likewise it is set forth in the Crest and Escutcheon of many noble Families.

Notwithstanding upon Enquiry we find no mention hereof in ancient Zodiographers, and such as have particularly discoursed upon Animals, as *Aristotle*, *Ælian*, *Pliny*, *Solinus*, and many more, who never leave out Proprieties of such a nature.

They also much differ in the Picture, by an erroneous Representation; for in its proper Colour it is inclining to white; about

about the bigness of a Swan, with a long flat Bill, palmipedous like a Swan; lastly, it hath under its Bill, a Chowl, or Bag, of Capacity almost beyond credit, wherein it receiveth Oysters, Cockles, Scollops, and other testaceous Animals; which being not able to break, it retains until they open, and vomiting them up, takes out the Meat contained.

A description
of a Pelican.

CHAP. II.

Of the Picture of Dolphins.

THAT they are crooked, is a common conceived Tenent, to be their natural and proper Figure.

But to speak strictly: In their natural Figure they are straight, as *Scaliger* plainly affirmeth, and ocular Enquiry informeth.

CHAP. III.

Of the Picture of the Serpent tempting Eve.

Herein the Serpent is often described with humane Visage, as it is delivered by *Beda*, and others: But nevertheless it is a Conceit not to be admitted, and the plain and received Figure is that, which better Reason embraced.

And whereas it is thought, she would be amazed to hear a Serpent speak; some conceive, she might not yet be certain, that only Man was priviledged with Speech.

CHAP. IV.

Another Mistake there might be, in the delineating our first Parents; as their Posterity with Navels: Which is observed in many old Draughts; which cannot be allowed, except the Creator affected Superfluities, or ordained Parts without Use or Office.

For the use of the Navel is, to continue the Infant unto the Mother, and by the Vessels thereof, to convey its Aliment and
Sur

Sustention, which after Birth, the Midwife curteth off, from whence ensueth that complicated Nodosity we usually call the Navel: So that it cannot be well imagined, at the Creation of *Adam*, who immediately issued from the Artifice of God.

CHAP. V.

*Of the Pictures of Eastern Nations,
and the Jews at their Feasts, espe-
cially our Saviour at the Passover.*

Concerning the Pictures of the *Jews*, and Eastern Nations, at their Feasts; concerning the Gesture of our *Saviour* at the Passover, who is usually described sitting upon a Stool or Bench, at a square Table, in the midst of the Twelve, may make great doubt; (and though they concede a Table-gesture) will hardly allow this usual way of Session.

It is very certain, that many Nations used the way of Accubation at Meals; as the *Persians*, and *Parthians*, with several others; and likewise formerly the *Romans*.

As for their Gesture or Position: The Men lay down, leaning on their left Elbow, their Back being advanced by some Pillow; the second lay so, with his Back towards the first, that his Head attained

The ancient
Position of
the Body at
Feasts.

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about his Bosom ; and the rest in the same order. For Women, they sat sometimes distinctly with their Sex, sometimes promiscuously with the Men, according to Affection or Favour, as is delivered by Juvenal,

— *Gremio jacuit nova nupta mariti.*

That this Discumbency at Meals was in use in the days of our Saviour, is probable from several Speeches of his expressed in that phrase, as *Luke 14. Cum invitatus fueris ad nuptias, non discumbas in primo loco ;* and beside many more.

The End of the Fifth Book.

The

The Sixth Book.

*Of sundry common Opinions,
Cosmographical and Hi-
storical.*

CHAP. I.

*Concerning the beginning of the World,
that the time thereof is not precisely
to be known, as men generally sup-
pose.*

CONCERNING the World, and its tempo-
ral Circumscriptions, who ever shall
strictly examine both Extreame, will easily
perceive, there is not only Obscurity in its
end, but its beginning; that as its Period
is inscrutable, so is its Nativity indetermi-
nable.

For first: The Histories of the *Gentiles*
afford us slender Satisfaction; for some
thereof (and those the wisest amongst
them) are so far from determining its be-

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ginning, that they opine and maintain it never had any at all, as *Epicurus* and *Aristotle* declare.

Thus the Heathens afford us no satisfaction herein; for the Account of their ancientest Records, arise no higher than 95 years after the Flood.

Now what is delivered in holy Scripture, is most likely to manifest the truth; and what is set down in the sacred Chronology of *Moses*, who distinctly sets down this Account. But amongst the Christians, this Account hath received many Interpretations, and many have differed much herein: But that which agreeth to most learned Men, and most inquisitive herein is; wherein ours was 1645, it is from the year of the World, 7154; which Account they reckon by at *Constantinople*, and by the *Muscovite*, and many more. Thus seeing the wide Dissent of mens Opinions; the *Hebrews* not only dissenting from the *Samaritans*, the *Latins* from the *Greeks*, but every one from another: Insomuch that all can be in the right, it is impossible; that any one is so, not with assurance determinable.

The End of the Sixth Book.

The

The Seventh Book.

*Concerning many Historical
Tenents, generally received,
and some deduced
from the History of holy
Scripture.*

CHAP. I.

Of the forbidden Fruit.

THAT the forbidden Fruit of *Paradise* was an Apple, is commonly believed and confirmed by Tradition; and some from thence have derived the Latin word *Malum*, because that Fruit was the first occasion of Evil; wherein notwithstanding Determinations are presumptuous, and many are of another belief; for some have conceived it a Vine, others a Fig. Again, Some Fruits pass under the Name of *Adam's Apples*, which in common acceptation admit

mit not that Appellation ; described by *Matthiæ* to be a very fair Fruit, and not unlike a Citron , but somewhat rougher, chopt and cranied, vulgarly conceived the Marks of *Adam's* Teeth. But yet we cannot from hence infer, they were this Fruit in question ; no more than *Arbor Vitæ*, so called, to obtain its Name from the Tree of Life in *Paradise*, or *Arbor Judæ*, to be the same which supplied the Gibbet unto *Judas*.

Again, There is no Determination in the Text ; wherein is only particularized, that it was the Fruit of a Tree good for Food, and pleasant unto the Eye, in which regards, many excel the Apple ; and therefore learned Men do wisely conceive it inexplicable ; and *Pbilo* puts Determination unto Despair, when he affirmeth, the same kind of Fruit was never produced since.

Now the Ground or Reason that occasioned this expression by an Apple, might be the Community of this Fruit, and which is often taken for any other : And to speak strictly, in this Appellation, they placed it more safely than any other ; for beside the great variety of Apples, the word in Greek comprehendeth Oranges, Lemmons, Citrons, Quinces ; and as *Ruellius* defineth, such Fruits as have no Stone within, and a soft Covering without.

Since therefore after this Fruit, Curiosity fruitlessly enquireth, we shall surcease our Inquisition ; rather troubled that it was tasted, than troubling our selves in its Decision.

cision. Here many likewise strive to de-
fine the species of the Serpent that decei-
ved, but to the same purpose.

CHAP. II.

*That a Man hath one Rib less than
a Woman.*

THAT a Man hath one Rib less than
a Woman, is a common Conceit, de-
rived from *Genesis*, wherein it stands deli-
vered, that *Eve* was framed out of the Rib
of *Adam*.

But this will not consist with Reason or
Inspection; for if we survey the Skeleton
of both Sexes, and therein the *Compage*
of Bones, we shall readily discover, that
Men and Women have 24 Ribs, that is, 12
on each side, 7 greater annexed unto the
Sternum, and 5 lesser, which come short
thereof.

CHAP. III.

Of the Death of Aristotle.

THAT *Aristotle* drowned himself in *Euripus*, as despairing to resolve the cause of its Reciprocation, or Ebb and Flow 7 times a day, with this Determination, *Si quidem ego non capio te, tu capies me*, was the Assertion of learned Authors, and is generally believed among us. Now an *Euripus* is any Strait, Fret, or Channel of the Sea, running between two Shores.

But to pass this over: *Diogenes Laertius* tells us, That being accused of Impiety, he withdrew into *Chalcis*, where drinking Poyson, he died: And *Apollodorus*, That he died there of a natural Death, in his 63^d. or great Climacterical year.

It is likewise false what is said of this *Euripus*, of its Ebb and Flow 7 times a day; for as we have it from very good Evidence, it ebberh and floweth by 6 hours; as it doth at *Venice*.

Primus sapientiae gradus est, falsa intelligere.

A N

ABRIDGMENT

O F

HONOUR.

Priviledges due to Gentility.

FROM the word *Gentil-homme*, or Gentleman *unde.*
Gentil-hombre, (which we received
 from the *French*, for till the *Normans*
 we had it not) we made out this word
Gentleman, which was before called *Æ-*
del.

But this word *Generosus* hath been in use *Generosim.*
 amongst us but since the Time of *Henry*
 the Eighth, since when it hath been con-
 stantly used for a Gentleman, of what sort
 soever, if he had no Title above it.

Some of the Priviledges to Gentlemen
 are these :

1. In

His Punish-
ment.

1. In Crimes of equal Constitution, (provided not capital) a Gentleman shall be punished with more favour than a common Person.

Evidence.

2. In giving Evidence he hath much the precedence ; as also in Elections by Vote.

Combat.

3. The Clown may not challenge a Gentleman to Combat, *quia conditione impares.*

Many others there be, but it would be too tedious to insert them ; I refer the Reader to Sir John Fern, his *Glory of Generosity.*

A compleat
Gentleman.

To the making of which Gentleman perfect, in his Blood, was required, a lineal descent of the part of his Fathers side, from *Atavus, Abavus, Proavus, Avus, and Pater* : And as much on the Mothers Line ; then he is not only a Gentleman of Blood perfect, but of Ancestors too.

Of the Esquire.

Titles of Ho-
nour.

THE division of these Dignities of Honour, by the addition of a Knight-Baronet, is into 13 parts. The first 5 only Noble, as the Gentleman, Esquire, Knight-Bachelor, Knight-Banneret, and Knight-Baronet. The other 8 Princely, and are allowed Coronets, as the Baron, Viscount, Earl, Marquess, Duke, Prince, King, and Emperor.

The

The Esquire, or *Escuyer*, is called in Latin *The Esquire.*
Armiger, but more anciently *Scaliger*,
 from the Office of bearing a Shield, as at-
 tendant upon a Knight, and were (*mili-*
taria ordinis) *Candidati* in the Field.

Of these there are 4 sorts: By Creation,
 by Birth, by Dignity, and by Office.

The Esquire by Creation, are the He- *By Creation.*
 ralds and Serjeants at Arms, and are some-
 times made by Patent: The King gives
 them a silver Spur, from whence they are
 called *White-spurs*.

His paternal Coat is also bettered, and
 the eldest Son of that Coat-Armour is
 ever an Esquire.

Esquires by Birth are the younger Sons *By Birth.*
 of the Nobility, as of Earls, Viscounts,
 and Barons; and the eldest Sons of Knights,
 their eldest Sons successively.

Those by Office are the Serjeants at *By Office.*
 Law, Sheriffs, Escheators, the Serjeant of
 every Office in the Court; but these Dig-
 nities die with themselves and their Offi-
 ces.

Of Knighthood in general, and of the Knight-Bachelor.

OF the Distinctions by Knighthood, *Distinctions*
 there are many in other Parts of the *of Knights.*
 World, but in *England* only these, Knights-
 Bachelors, Knights of the Bath, Knights-
 Bannerets, Knights-Baronets, and Knights
 of the Garter. This

This Title coming to be a Reward or Degree of Honour, is thought to be in imitation of the *Equestris* Order in Rome, to which men were only advanced for extraordinary Vertue, and notable Merit, who only were admitted to beautifie the Caparisons of their Horses and their Armour with Gold; from whence they were called *Equites aurati*.

The Ceremony in Dubbing.

The usual Ceremony of late in Dubbing a Knight, is a stroke over the Shoulder with a Sword, with these words, *Sois Chevalier au nom de Dieu*; by the King, or some by his Commission; though the Spur hath lately been observed also.

Knight Batchelors when first.

Landfrank, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, made *William* the 2^d. a Knight in his Fathers Time; but the Name of Batchelor added to it, seems not to have been till the 33^d. of *Henry* the 3^d.

Of the Knight of the Bath.

When first.

IT is ever to be observed, that when the word Knight is found without any addition of Distinction, it is meant by the Knight-Bachelor. Of the Order of the Bath, the first that are taken notice of, is in *Froissart*, who gives an account of 46 made by *Henry* the 4th. but *Mr. Selden* is of an opinion they were long before.

The Honour is invested with a great deal of noble Ceremony, too tedious to infer.

They

They are distinguished ordinarily by the bearing of a red Ribbon cross the left shoulder, as Knights of the Garter by the blue; and have this Priviledge above all Knights, their Sons are free from Wardship.

Their Distinction.

Of Bannerets.

THIS was anciently an Order in France, and (except that in England, they are not created by Patent, nor the Title hereditary) the same: The Creation is almost the same with theirs, by the solemn delivery of a Banner, charged with the Arms of him that is to be created, and cutting off the end of a Pennon or Streamer, to make it square into the shape of a Banner, are called by some, *Equites vexillarii*.

Manner of the Creation.

This Knight is only made (by the King if present, otherwise by the General) only for his Deserts in the Field.

By whom.

This Order was of so great estimation, that divers Knights-Bachelors and Esquires served under them; and by Decree of King James it is established, That such as were made, the King being personally present, under his Standard, displayed in an Army Royal, in open War, should take place before all Baronets.

Of Baronets.

THE Title of Baronet was erected by King James, in the 9th. year of his Reign. He made divers on the 22d. day of

When first.

P.

of

To what end. of *May*, the Proem or Argument being for the propagating a Plantation in *Ulster* in *Ireland*, to which the Aid of these Knights was ordain'd, which was the Maintenance of 30 Souldiers in that Province for three years. Their Titles were to descend to the Heirs male of their Body, and to take place before all Knights-Bachelors, Knights of the Bath, and Knights Bannerets; and that the Name of Baronet in all Writs, Commissions, and Styles, should be added to his Surname; and that the addition of Sir should precede in all mentionings of his Name, (as the Title of Lady or Madam to the Wives of them) and their Successors; and that they should take place according to the date of their Patents *inter se*, and so to their Successors. They are created by Patent.

Of Barons.

Whence.

THIS word Baron is most properly derived from the word *Baris* in Greek, which signifies *Autoritas gravis*.

The several kinds.

This Honour of Baronage is of three kinds: By Tenure, by Creation, and by Writ.

By Tenure.

Those by Tenure, are Peers of the Land, and are the Barons spiritual.

By Writ.

Those by Writ, are such as the King is pleased to summons to Parliament, though but Gentlemen or Knights, and is by some esteemed only temporary, *pro termino Parliamenti*; but this cannot be, by reason of the

the great Ceremony at their Creation. The Title is also allowed to be hereditary.

Since these two sorts of Barons in the Time of *Richard the 2^d*. hath another been established, which is Barons by Patent, and indeed more usual in our later Times than those by Writ. By Patent.

Thus in case there want Heirs male, it many times descends to the Heirs female, though not to her Husband, but to their Issue.

This Dignity, though the youngest, hath also the Privileges belonging to all the Lords of the Parliament. As first, in all Tryals of criminal Causes, he is tryed by the Bench of Peers, who all give Verdict not upon their Oaths, but upon their Honour; with a great many more Privileges. Priviledge.

But note that Marquesses and Earls Sons, their Fathers living, have not these Privileges.

A Baron must go after the Ancientry of his Ancestors Creation, and the Baroness his Wife must go after the same. His P 12 c.

A Barons eldest Son shall have the Place of the Banneret, their younger Sons precede Knights-Bachelors, and their Daughters go according to their Fathers Creation.

The form of their Creation is too tedious.

Of a Bishop.

THEY are with us three ways Barons of the Realm: By Writ, by Patent, and by Consecration. They precede all under the degree of Viscount in the Parliament-House, always placed on the King's right Hand.

They cannot be indicted for any Crime, without special licence from the King; they have likewise very many Privileges.

The Viscount.

THE word in Latin is *Vice-comes*, and it is a degree between an Earl and Baron.

The Count or Earl.

HE is the same that in Germany they call Grave, as Palsgrave, Landgrave, &c.

The Dignity is of divers kinds, for an Earl acknowledging no Superior, is equal to a Prince.

The Marquess.

Whence first.

THIS word Marquess at first was used to all Earls and Barons, that were Lords Marchers, or Lords of the Frontiers, and came afterward into a special Dignity, between that of Duke and Earl: The Ceremony of Creation much the same with that of an Earl, and the Title Hereditary.

Of

Of the Duke.

HE is said to be called Duke, a *ducen*- whence so
do, from his leading an Army impe- called.
There is not any Creation required
for this Honour; and note, that in all
other degrees of Honour, where a lesser
degree is conferred on a Person of a great-
er, there needs nothing but meer Patent,
without any Ceremony of Creation.

Of the Archbishop.

HE is so highly honoured, that he is
made the first Peer of the Realm,
next to the Royal Family, and precedes all
Dukes not of the Blood.

The Coronation of the King belongs to His Preroga-
him. He hath the Prerogative to conse- tive.
crate all Bishops; and besides these great
Priviledges, has very many more.

The Archbishop of *York* takes place next
him, and hath many of the same Privi-
ledges. He hath the Priviledge of crown-
ing the Queen; and he is styled Primate of
England, as the other is styled Primate of
all *England*.

The Prince.

THE next, and first, immediately sub-
ordinate to the Crown, amongst these
radiant Stars is, The Prince; though in
England only is the Prince of *Wales*, the
first-born of the King.

And

An Abridgment of Honour.

His Priviledges And unless he were King, 'tis unpossible he should enjoy more Priviledges ; for it is high-Treason to imagine the Death of his Person, as also to violate his Wife.

His Motto. He doth only acknowledge a Reverence, not only as to a Father, but Sovereign ; and to that purpose continues that Motto, which the Black Prince took up, (*Ick dien*) *I serve.*

The first in England. The first that we read of in *England*, was *Edward*, eldest Son to *Henry the 3d.* and after him, the eldest Son of the King hath been ever by Patent, and Ceremonies of Instalment, created Prince of *Wales*, Earl of *Chester*, and *Flint*, being born Duke of *Cornwal.*

Princely Titles. Of these Titles, the Duke, Marquess, and Earl, are esteemed Princely, especially the two last. These also are allow'd to bear their Crests with Helmets, the Bever directly forward ; whereas a Gentleman, Knight, and Baron, bear them with half the Bever seen.

The King.

THE King is the next, and in our Nations the highest, being subordinate to no sublunary Power, as those of *Spain*, *Portugal*, and other Kingdoms of *Europe*, and other Parts of the World are. He is the true Fountain, from whence all these Rivulets and swelling Streams of Honour spring,

He is God's Vicegerent, and to be obeyed accordingly, both in Church and State ;
if

good, he is a Blessing; if bad, a Judge-
ment.

The Ceremonies at his Coronation are many, and in *England* more than any other Countreys; as the anointing with Oyl, the sacred Consecration, and his Crown put on his Head with many religious Ceremonies: Besides the Ensigns of Regality, which are, A Ring, to signifie his Faithfulness; a Bracelet, for good Works; a Scepter, for Justice; a Sword, for Vengeance; purple Robes, to attract Reverence; and a Diadem triumphant, to blazon his Glory.

Ceremonies
at his Coro-
nation.

Of Women.

Although Women are not allowed to sit in Parliament, yet do they enjoy almost all the Priviledges due to the other Sex.

The Honourable feminine Dignities are, Princesses, Dutcheesses, Marchionesses, Countesses, Vicountesses, and Baronesses; which are either by Creation, by Descent, or by Marriage.

By Creation, it is very rare, though we have had several Examples of it.

By Descent, we have continual Examples: When any Daughter of an Earl or Vicount shall continue a Virgin, or marry an Esquire, she shall retain that Honour that springs from her Father's Blood, take Place accordingly, and be saluted by the Title of Lady.

The

The Heir females of any Count or Baron, shall enjoy both the Estate divided, and Undivided, if they be to be divided; and they shall be enjoyed by their Husbands, if they marry, in the right of their Wives.

By Marriage. A Woman who received Honour by a former Husband, if she then marry an ignoble Person, her Honours are extinct. And thus much of Honour.

Precedence amongst the Peers of England.

IT is to be observed, That (after the Kings, and Princes of the Blood, viz. the Sons, Grandsons, Brothers, Uncles, or Nephews of the King, and no farther) Dukes amongst the Nobility, have the first Place; then Marquesses, Dukes eldest Sons, Earls eldest Sons, Dukes younger Sons, Viscounts, Earls eldest Sons, Marquesses younger Sons, Barons, Viscounts eldest Sons, Earls younger Sons, Barons eldest Sons, Viscounts younger Sons, Barons younger Sons, the younger Sons of Viscounts and Barons shall yield precedence to all Bannerets, and Knights of the Garter, *quatuor tales, &c.*

